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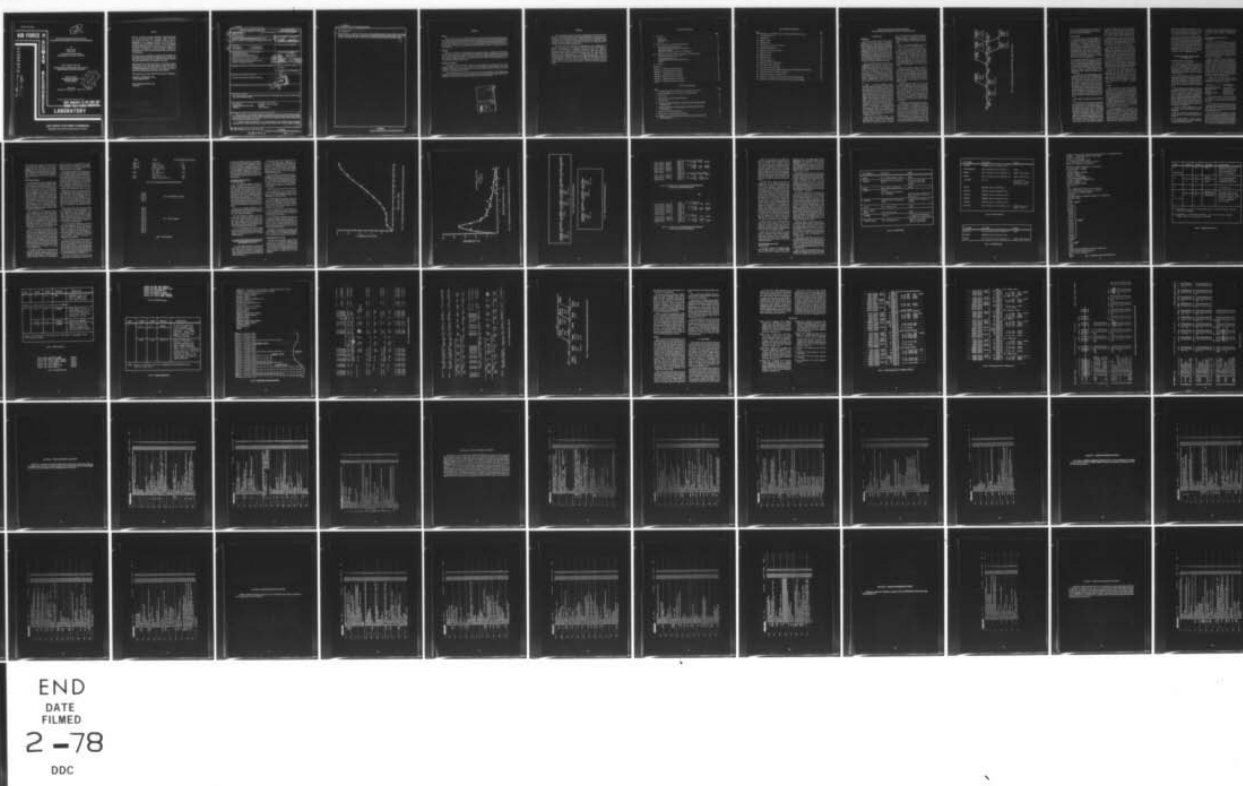
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**PREDICTING POWERED SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS**

By

Robert N. Deem
Verlesta Hicks

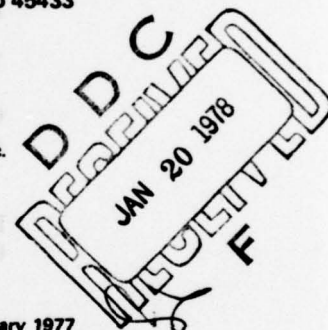
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Commander

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Model simulation of proposed SE work centers for newly developing aircraft. Primary inputs are the standard 6-month maintenance tapes kept at base level, and completed AF Forms 864 which provide records of SE utilization. The program is currently in operation on the Aeronautical Systems Division's CDC 6600 computer.



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SUMMARY

Problem

There is a need for a more responsive method for predicting the ground support equipment (SE) requirements and the related maintenance manpower requirements for aircraft systems during development. This method should provide early estimates for use in trade-offs and evaluations, and should be sensitive to the operational requirements of the aircraft. This report addresses a study effort whose purpose was to develop such a method by first establishing the basic analytical rationale, and then by creating a users' guide for the method.

Approach

With the cooperation of many people and organizations involved in Logistics Composite Model (LCOM) studies, the necessary relationships between manpower, support requirements, and operational scenario were identified and verified. A computer program was developed from an existing maintenance data collection program to produce the information needed to conduct a LCOM simulation study of proposed support equipment work centers.

Results and Conclusions

The programs and methodologies developed were successfully used to simulate an A-7 powered support equipment work center, and to perform trade-offs between related manpower and support equipment requirements. It was demonstrated that this methodology provides the analyst with a next generation tool for addressing these factors.

This methodology has also been used to support the F-16 support equipment and the AMST support equipment LCOM simulation studies conducted by the Directorate of Equipment Engineering, Deputy for Engineering, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

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PREFACE

The methodology described in this report was developed by the Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The effort was documented under task 11240405, Adaptation of Operations Research Techniques to Air Force Human Resources Problems, with Mr. Frank Maher as task scientist. Dr. Ross L. Morgan is project scientist for project 1124, Human Resources in Aerospace System Development and Operations.

The study effort was supported by individuals from many organizations. In addition to the listed authors, they include Lt Col Donald Tetmeyer and Mr. William D. Moody of the Directorate of Equipment Engineering, Deputy for Engineering, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; TSgt N. A. Meireis, and TSgt Samuel Stevens of the Maintenance and Supply Management Engineering Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; Mr. Tom Cuff of the Aeronautical Systems Division Computer Center; MSgt Ward, MSgt Witchby, SSgt Ward and SSgt Robbins of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, A-7 powered support equipment work center; and Ms. Linda K. Hammen of the Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, who did the final draft typing and editing.

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PREDICTING POWERED SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report outlines efforts which address weapon system maintenance manpower requirements as a function of support equipment (SE) requirements and operational requirements. Support equipment (SE) was previously referred to as aerospace ground equipment (AGE). The Logistics Composite Model (LCOM) has been used successfully in the recent past to accurately predict maintenance manpower requirements for the weapon systems themselves. This study addresses the feasibility of using LCOM to predict the maintenance manpower requirements for the SE; and then to determine the influence of the numbers and types of SE upon manpower requirements.

The term LCOM has gained wide acceptance throughout the Air Force as a reference to all LCOM related models. However, the LCOM model itself is just one of three or four models that can be used in a LCOM study. For this technical report, the term LCOM will refer to the LCOM model itself; the term MMM (Maintenance Manpower Models) will refer to all LCOM associated models. A full discussion of these models may be found in AFHRL-TR-74-97, Volumes I through VI. The full list and description of these models are:

1. *LCOM* - A computer simulation program based upon queuing processes and network analysis. When used for simulating a weapon system, branching networks are developed which represent the maintenance and flying activities associated with an operational scenario. The individual tasks within these networks have average completion times and completion time standard deviations. In addition, the servicing and maintenance tasks also demand specific manpower and SE resources. There are two types of maintenance activities represented by the networks: scheduled and unscheduled. The simulation of a given unscheduled activity is controlled by a clock associated with that activity. The clocks are set individually for the unscheduled activity to be simulated based upon the distribution parameters (mean, standard deviation) of the number of sorties between the unscheduled activity of interest.

2. *Maintenance Data Collection (MDC)* - These programs process weapon system maintenance data recorded in accordance with AF TO 00-20. The data are recorded on Air Force Technical

Order (AFTO) Form 349 and then transferred to magnetic computer tapes designated ABD64-A. The MDC programs use ABD64-A tapes for input. Output provides data for the LCOM branching networks.

3. *Phase I* - This program processes input data for ready acceptance into the LCOM program.

Figure 1 is a typical LCOM branching network showing the various paths the courses of action may take, and also showing the supporting data. *The development of a complete set of such networks which would reflect all relevant operational activities is usually considered the climax of an LCOM study.* However, this is by no means a routine accomplishment. For example, there are approximately 300 such networks needed for an up-to-date LCOM simulation of the A-7 weapon system.

The network, depicted in Figure 1, deals with unscheduled maintenance on the gas turbine engine which is on the AM32-60 SE. This network presents task names (AAAE00), occurrence probabilities (e), personnel (AFSCs) required (423X5), mean task times (T), and SE (D-60) required for each task. Much of this type of data is usually obtained from the maintenance data collection (MDC) programs.

Although network development is the high point of an LCOM study, there would still remain much to be accomplished after this. Manning and SE requirements and/or associated sensitivity studies would come afterward. The LCOM model itself may be thought of as a mechanical tool which processes the network information in order to project final manning/SE recommendations. However, the utilization of the LCOM model is rote compared to the research required to develop the networks.

The MDC model was developed to process aircraft maintenance data. However, SE maintenance data are recorded on the ABD64-A tape also. It appeared feasible to obtain initial network insight and information for a proposed SE operational work center by processing this SE MDC data via the MDC model. The acquisition of this network information would bring closer to reality the LCOM simulation of a proposed SE work center for a newly developing weapon system. As is the case for weapon system network development, this initial SE network insight and information would

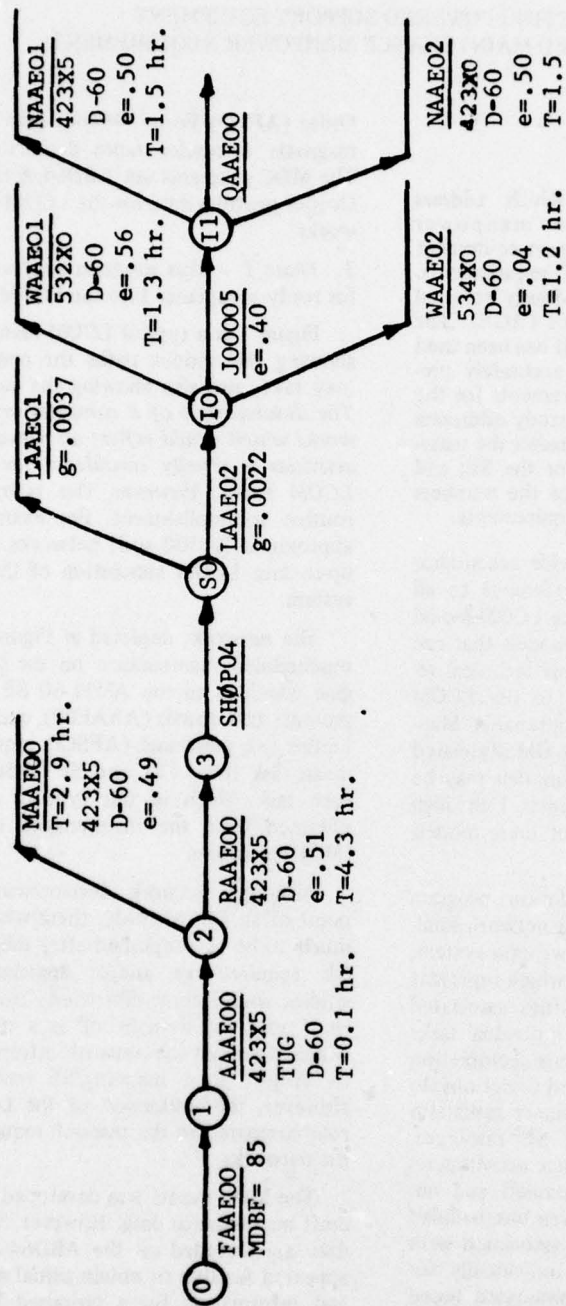


Figure 1. Unscheduled maintenance, AM32-60 gas turbine engine, task networks.

need to be discussed, adjusted, and verified via visits to the various SE operational work centers from whence came the MDC data.

Study Approach

It was first necessary to assure that MDC data for SE could be processed through the MDC programs with no more than a reasonable amount of modification to the programs needed. Second, a thorough study of typical powered SE work centers at Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina, and at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, was completed before attempting to model an SE work center via the MMM models. Third, several modeling techniques were investigated in order to further identify and clarify the optimum manner in which an SE work center may be simulated.

New computer programs to process the MDC SE maintenance data were developed. This was done by modifying the existing MDC programs. The new programs process this data so that the SE network data for unscheduled maintenance activities are outputted in the same manner that the original programs outputted aircraft data. Appendices A thru F present the listings of these new programs.

Visits were made to the Wright-Patterson AFB powered SE work center and to the Myrtle Beach AFB powered SE work center to obtain insight into their system of operations and also to ascertain whether or not the centers would lend themselves to MMM modeling with only a reasonable amount of model revision. It was discovered that maintenance activities on SE are recorded in a very similar manner to that in which aircraft maintenance activities are recorded (i.e., in accordance with AF TO 00-20-2). The dispatching activity of SE was studied, and relationships were noted between SE dispatch activity and aircraft sortie rates.

The modeling was approached in two different ways:

1. *First Approach:* The networks and supporting data were developed for the SE work center in the same manner that they are usually developed for the parent weapon system; that is, by processing the ABD64-A tape data in order to gain initial insight and supporting information concerning the unscheduled maintenance networks. These networks were then verified by discussing them with skilled and experienced maintenance personnel at the work centers. Next the SE work centers' activities (dispatch rates by equipment type and number, and dispatch durations) were investigated

in order to develop a work center scenario which "drives" the LCOM simulation model in the same manner that a weapon system's activities (sortie rate by aircraft type and number, and sortie durations) "drive" a weapon system LCOM simulation.

2. *Second Approach:* The SE networks and supporting data developed per the *first approach* were incorporated into the parent weapon system's (in this case the A-7) LCOM model so that the weapon system's scenario drove the simulation.

An initial LCOM model of the A-7D had previously been constructed at Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory (AFHRL), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. This model was updated, expanded and revalidated by AFHRL personnel and by maintenance specialists at Myrtle Beach AFB. The SE work center networks were first developed for an LCOM simulation of the Myrtle Beach SE work center per the *first approach*. Various simulations were accomplished in order to determine the relationships between SE maintenance manpower requirements, operational requirements, and SE requirements.

These SE work center networks were then incorporated into the A-7D LCOM model in accordance with the *second approach*. It was found that the *second approach* was more accurate than the *first approach*. However, the *first approach* is much less demanding in terms of run time, complexity and turn around time; and therefore, lends itself more readily to sensitivity analysis.

Overview

Section II outlines the revised MDC program development. Also, the feasibility of simulating an SE work center using LCOM is established. Significant data and data analysis results which support this feasibility contention are also presented. A review and familiarity with Sections I through IV of AFHRL-TR-74-97(III) (which documents the original MDC program) are recommended in order to obtain a full understanding of the analytical rationale presented. Review is also recommended for the individual who intends to use this revised MDC program for processing SE data.

A full-scale MMM study of a powered SE work center for the AM32-60 Generator and the NF-2 Light Stand is addressed in Section III. These two pieces of SE were used to exemplify, and further verify the proposed modeling techniques developed during this study. Sensitivity analyses were performed for: (a) maintenance and servicing manpower requirements, (b) SE requirements, and (c)

operational requirements. Section III is also intended as the user's portion of this report. All of the information required of a user's guide to the proposed modeling techniques is in Section III.

Section IV outlines the conclusions and insights obtained from this study. It was concluded that SE dispatching activity was directly related to servicing, pickup and delivery, and unscheduled maintenance manhours. The other factors driving SE maintenance are the total number and different types of SE possessed by the work center. A final insight gained was that an SE work center can be modeled as a system in itself and that this system modeling lends itself to MMM application.

II. MODEL DEVELOPMENT, PROGRAMMING AND VERIFICATION

Powered SE Work Center Description

SE branches are composed of three work centers: (a) management, (b) repair and inspection, and (c) servicing/pickup and delivery. Of these three only two, repair and inspection and servicing/pickup and delivery actually perform AFTO Form 349 reportable work in accordance with AF TO-00-20.

The work centers have a mission of satisfying demands for SE initiated by aircraft servicing and unscheduled maintenance. To complete these SE missions, SE is dispatched to parked aircraft and returned again after use. This dispatching activity may involve several types of SE over a 24-hour period.

After an SE mission, the equipment is serviced and operationally checked. If found operative, the equipment is returned to a ready line. If inoperative, it is placed in a waiting for maintenance status until parts and manpower are available for repair. A scheduled maintenance activity called a periodic inspection (PE) is also performed on the SE. This maintenance task is similar to an aircraft phase inspection. A typical PE may consist of 16 man-hours of maintenance performed twice a year on a given piece of equipment.

In order to attempt an MMM effort of an SE work center, the following questions must first be investigated:

1. What are the factors which significantly influence SE failures and likewise SE maintenance activities?
2. Are the data available, or feasibly attainable, for the branching networks which outline the unscheduled maintenance on SE?

3. What are the factors which influence the operational scenario of an SE work center, and are the supporting data available or feasibly attainable?

Criteria Influencing SE Maintenance Requirements

In order to attempt SE modeling, the failure factor(s) that cause SE to fail must be determined. The hypothesis concerning SE is that the flying schedule generates unscheduled SE maintenance. That is, as the sortie rate for a given unit equipment (UE) configuration increases, demands on the SE increase; similarly as demands on SE increase, unscheduled maintenance in the SE branch increases. This hypothesis is supported by two independent investigations.

Figure 2 is a plot of A-7D sorties/month vs. SE unscheduled maintenance man-hours (MMH) expended during the corresponding month. The data in Figure 2 were obtained from Myrtle Beach AFB. Two unique factors enabled the analysis to be made. First, the A-7D is the major aircraft system present at Myrtle Beach which relates SE maintenance directly to the aircraft's demand for SE (also noted that a linear relationship exists). Secondly, during the months shown, the A-7D experienced a broad range flying schedule.

A further look at the Myrtle Beach SE work center allows the work in the SE branch to be divided into the following five activities.

Activity	Work Generator
Unscheduled Maintenance	Aircraft Sorties
Periodic Inspection	Equipment on Hand
Servicing	Aircraft Sorties
Pickups and Delivery	Sorties/Distances
Supervision	Work Center Size

The work generators were determined through observations of the work center's operations and by discussions with experienced work center personnel.

It is noted that the SE maintenance activities of major interest are generated by aircraft sorties, which adds further verification to the contention that aircraft sortie rate is the prime factor influencing maintenance on SE.

The next task was to establish a relationship between aircraft sorties and SE demands. This consisted of determining an SE demand per sortie for the weapon system of interest and for each type of SE in the work center. Data were obtained from AF Form 864 (Daily Requirement and Dispatch Record) (Figure 3) maintained by Job Control or

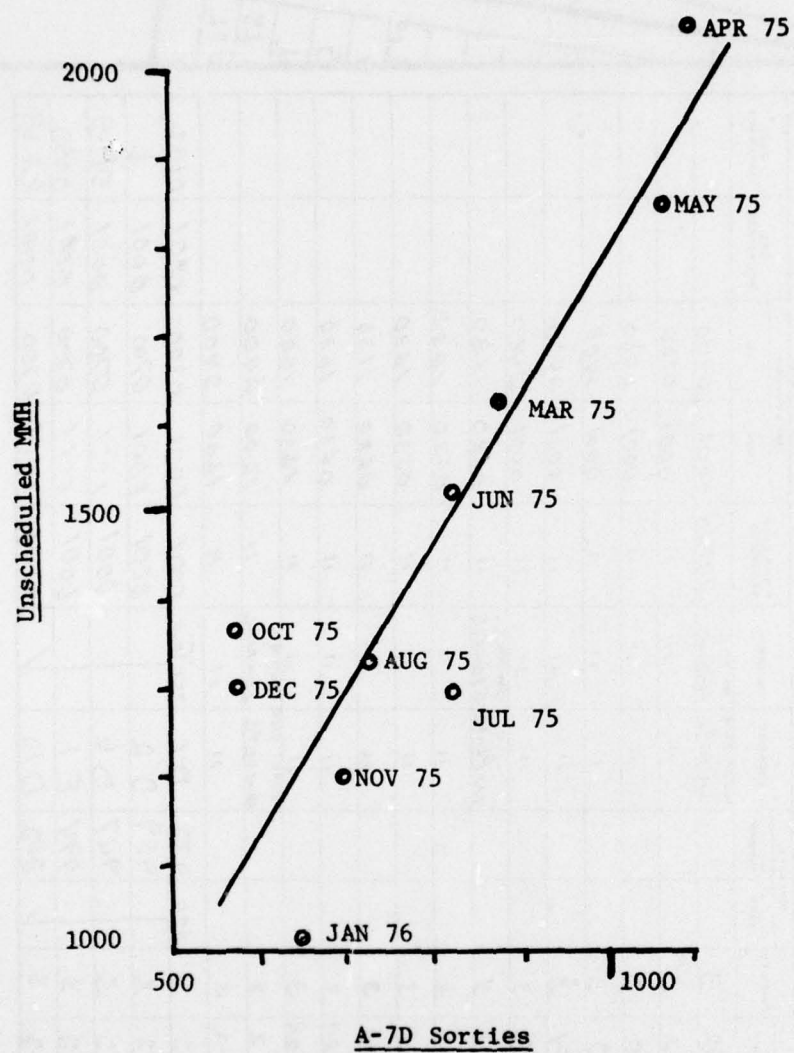


Figure 2. Unscheduled MMH on SE vs. A-7D sorties at Myrtle Beach AFB.

DISPATCH RECORD														
DISPATCHER														
27/02/76														
TO														
TIME REQUIRED														
TIME DISPATCHED														
TIME RETURNED														
DAILY REQUIREMENT AND DISPATCH RECORD														
DISPATCHER														
27/2/76														
LINE NO.	UNIT	TYPE	PRIORITY	ACFT	TYPE	NUMBER	LOCATION	SQUADRON	TIME DATE REQUESTED	TIME REQUIRED	FROM	TO	TIME DISPATCHED	TIME RETURNED
1	NF-2	3					WEST STAR	TH-3	27 FEB	0001	0700			
2	NF-2	3					WISER #3	LANDING	"	0001	0700			
3	-60	3					"	"	"	0001	2400			
4	-60	3					"	"	"	0001	2400			
5	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0001	2400			
6	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0001	2400			
7	TH-1	3					IN PLACE	STORAGE	"	0630	1630			
8	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0630	1630			
9	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0630	1630			
10	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0630	1630			
11	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0630	1630			
12	TH-1	3					"	"	"	0630	1630			
13	NF-2	3					WISER #3	LANDING	"	1600	2400			
14	NF-2	3					"	"	"	1600	2400			
15	NF-2	3					D-1	354FW	0001	0700	0001	0142		
16	NF-2	3					D-2		0001	0700	0001			
17	NF-2	3					D-6		0001	0700	0001	0135		
18	NF-2	3					E-1		0001	0700	0001	0555		
19	NF-2	3					D-10		0001	0700	0001	0149		

Figure 3. AF Form 864.

the SE Branch, and compared with sorties flown for the same time periods to arrive at these demands rates per sortie. Figure 4 summarizes demands per sortie for various pieces of SE at Myrtle Beach. These demand rates per sortie are quite significant for LCOM networking because they are the same as the occurrence probability that a particular piece of SE will be needed for a sortie.

MDC Program Revision

It was necessary to obtain unscheduled maintenance data on SE equipment in a manner similar to that whereby aircraft unscheduled maintenance data are obtained; and then establish SE component failure rates per sortie. An investigation into the availability of a data base for SE revealed that the maintenance data collection system contained data suitable for networking purposes. The data base, however, is different from aircraft data in several respects. Contained on every ABD69A tape obtained from base level are AFTO Form 349 records of every piece of equipment worked on at this location. To avoid the cumbersomeness of making individual runs on individual equipment types it is necessary to sort SE records into like units before processing through a modified version of the aircraft data base run.

The procedure for distinguishing between various equipment types is in some cases straightforward and in other cases quite complex. For engine or motor driven generators (Federal Stock Class 6115) and munitions handling equipment, identification is straightforward. These equipment types can be identified by the equipment class code (EQ/CL) found in the same position on the AFTO Form 349 records as the mission design series (MDS) for an aircraft (see TO-00-20-2).

All other SE such as hydraulic mules, air conditioners, air compressors, light stands and others are not so easily distinguished. Equipment class codes in this area do little more than separate the equipment into general categories. For example, hydraulic test stands fall under equipment class code AE. This code signifies a class of equipment known as Inspection and Maintenance Equipment. This class includes large work stands, engine stands and hydraulic mules. Obviously this does not help in the construction of a network for a specific type of hydraulic mule.

To identify a particular type of SE such as the TTU-228E hydraulic mule, the National Item Identification Number (NIIN) designator must be utilized. The NIIN designator is a three-digit alphanumeric character that is part of the registration

number of every piece of registered SE. An equipment type such as a TTU-228E may have several NIINs that need to be obtained so that all like equipment can be processed together.

It is necessary to obtain from the work center a list of all NIINs that pertain to the particular piece of SE in question. Figure 5 gives the NIINs for all the TTU-228E Hydraulic Mules, and for all the NF-2 Light Stands at Myrtle Beach AFB. This is necessary if maintenance data are to be processed on these pieces of SE. This list may be compiled from information obtained from the TO 35-1 series, *Application of AF Registration Numbers*; or it may be obtained from the work card for the particular piece of equipment at the work center.

Besides the difference in the use of equipment class codes, there are some other differences in the records. The most obvious difference is the work unit code scheme. All SE equipment work unit codes can be found in either TO-0025-06-2-2 or TO 35C2-3-1-06. The work unit codes are 5-digit alphanumeric codes. Because the first two characters are always alpha, the data base programs had to be modified to accommodate this difference.

Other codes contained on the record are similar to codes utilized by aircraft maintenance. The How Malfunctioned codes are identical to the codes utilized for aircraft maintenance. Action Taken codes are also identical. The Type Maintenance and When Discovered codes are slightly different. This difference in these two codes must be accounted for to make proper modification to the data base processing programs.

To accommodate the difference in the SE data base some modifications of the MDC program were required. The entire listings for all programs, unique or modified for SE processing, are contained in the appendices. The major changes to the data base processing scheme was the introduction of the pre-processor, modification to GETDATA, now GETAGE, and the modification of COMBINE, now COMBAGE.

The pre-processor is a new program required to select and sort only those pieces of equipment required for networking. The pre-processor provides the user with the ability to select by card input those equipment class codes and NIIN designators desired. The pre-processor then inputs these separate SE files into the data base programs to be processed sequentially by rewinding the data base program tapes while files are resident in core.

The GETAGE program is a result of modifications made to accommodate the differences in

<u>Type</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A-7D Demand Rate/Sortie</u>
AM32-60	Generator	1.27
NF-2	Light Stand	1.06
TTV228E	Hydraulic Mule	.045
MC1	Air Compressor (Hi Pac)	.090
MC2A	Air Compressor (Lo Pac)	.080
MJ-1	Bomb Lift Truck	.080
MB-1	Cabin Leakage Tester	.032

Figure 4. Powered support equipment demand rate/sortie.

DLD
DLU
FQ3
FRC
FTK

TTU-228E HYDRAULIC MULE

LAA
LAB
LAC
LAD
LAE
LAF
LAG
LAH
LAI
LAJ
LAK
LAL
LAM
LAQ

NF-2 LIGHT STANDS

Figure 5. NIIN equipment.

the data base as discussed previously. The addition of a service file was the major change with respect to the user. Because most maintenance in the SE branch is done within a relatively small work area, the general support codes (01000 to 09000) take on more significant meaning. Such codes as 03114 (Periodic) provide meaningful information to those concerned with SE maintenance. Thus, these general support codes have been included in the processing runs.

Adaptability of SE Work Centers for the LCOM Models

The first modeling technique outlined in Section I, whereby only the SE work center is simulated, requires an operational scenario for the SE work center. That is, a description of SE missions, duration, and departure times must be estimated. AF Form 864 (see Figure 3) is a source for such data. Figure 6 is a cumulative probability distribution for the dispatch of AM32-60s at Myrtle Beach during the spring of 1976. Figure 6 was produced from data obtained from AF Forms 864, other such illustrations for other pieces of SE could likewise be produced. Such distributions are input into the LCOM model to generate departure times.

Figure 7 is a probability distribution of the AM32-60 dispatch durations. This distribution was also plotted from data obtained from AF Forms 864, and is needed as LCOM input.

The data depicted in Figures 6 and 7 are needed only for simulation of an SE work center per the *first approach* outlined in Section I. In such cases, dummy sorties are generated which then generate demands for various types of SE. These demands would reflect the dispatch times and durations depicted in Figures 6 and 7.

If the SE maintenance networks are incorporated into the parent weapon system's LCOM model in accordance with the *second approach*, dispatch times and durations for SE are automatically generated.

III. PREDICTING POWERED SE REQUIREMENTS VS. MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE A-7D

A full-scale MMM simulation of a powered SE work center for the AM32-60 Generator and the NF-2 Light Stand is addressed in this section. These two pieces of SE are used to exemplify and further verify the proposed modeling techniques outlined in Section II.

The scenario used reflects the support of a 72 UE A-7D wing flying about 1,000 hours per month. To support this operation and deployment requirement, 24 AM32-60s (-60) were on hand. The NF-2 was selected because it was utilized almost as heavily as the -60. The NF-2 provides night lighting and 120 volts AC power for support of flight line maintenance.

Both approaches as described in Section I, paragraph B are exemplified. In order to conduct an LCOM study using either the *first approach* or the *second approach*, all information that would be required to process the original MDC program is needed. (See Section IV of AFHRL-TR-74-97(III)). In addition the following information is needed:

1. Support equipment work unit code manuals.
2. The equipment class code for SE pieces that are of Federal Stock Class 6115 (motor driven generators or munitions handling equipment). (See TO-00-20-2 or TO 35C2-3-1-06.)
3. The NIIN designator for pieces of SE other than those classified as Federal Stock Class 6115. (See TO 35-1), *Application of Air Force Registration Numbers*.) The NIINs may also be obtained from the work card for the particular piece of equipment at the work center.
4. A set of completed AF Forms 864 (Figure 3) for the 6-month period of interest. These forms are obtained from Job Control or the SE Branch at the operational unit of interest.
5. The unscheduled maintenance networks are obtained by processing the SE data obtained from the ABD64-A tapes through the MDCAGE programs in order to obtain initial insight and information for these networks. These networks are then verified by discussion with experienced maintenance personnel in the field.

Paragraph A and Figures 8 through 10b of this section apply to the *first approach*. Paragraphs B and C and the rest of the illustrations apply to both the *first approach* and the *second approach*.

Main Dispatch Network for SE

Dispatch times and dispatch duration distributions, means, and standard deviations were developed from completed AF Forms 864 (Figure 3). As mentioned in Section II, Figures 6 and 7 present these data. In the dispatching network, the -60 and the NF-2 are "used" based upon their average utilization (or dispatch) time, not operating time.

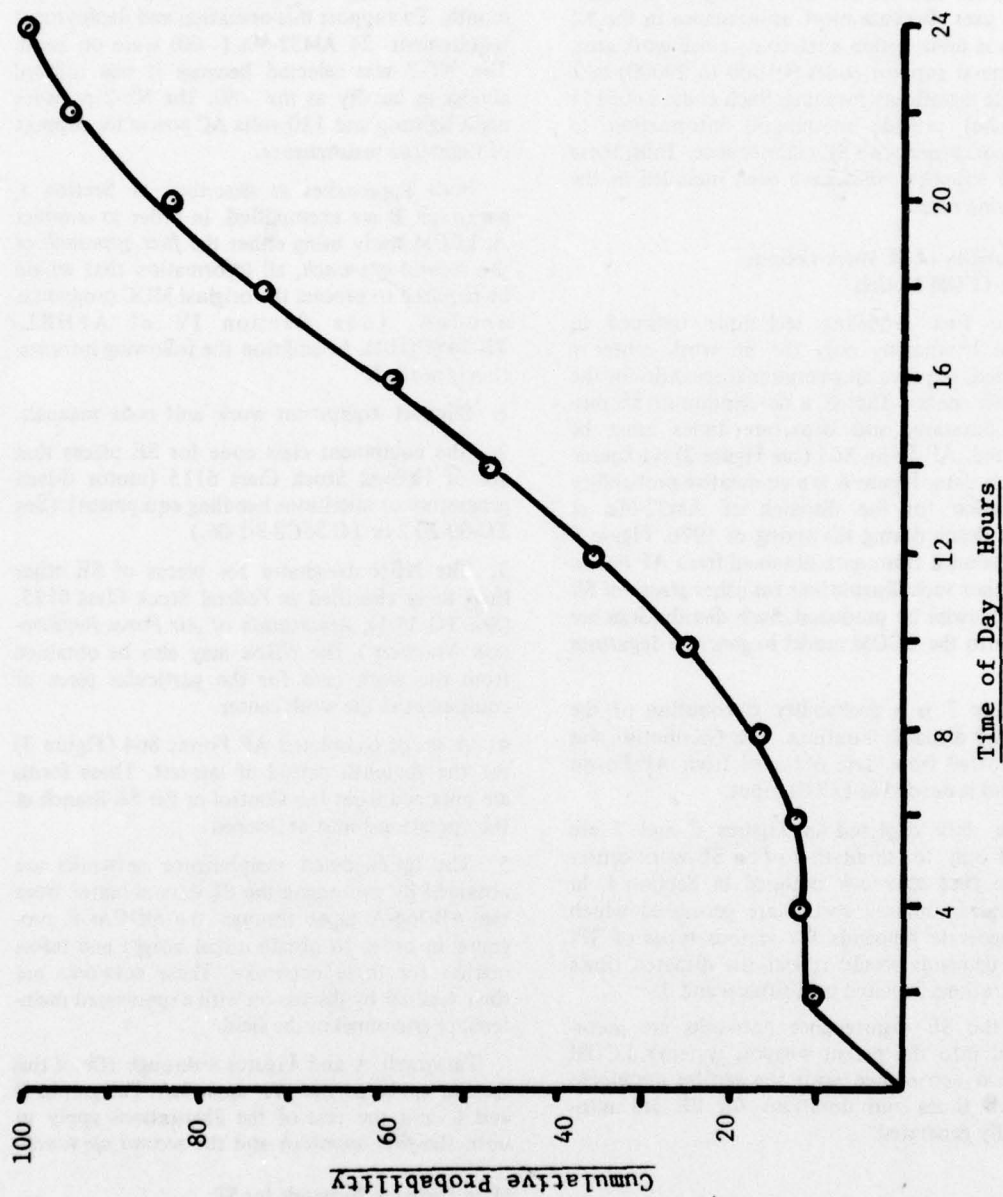


Figure 6. Cumulative probability distribution of AM32-60 dispatch times Myrtle Beach AFB, spring 1976.

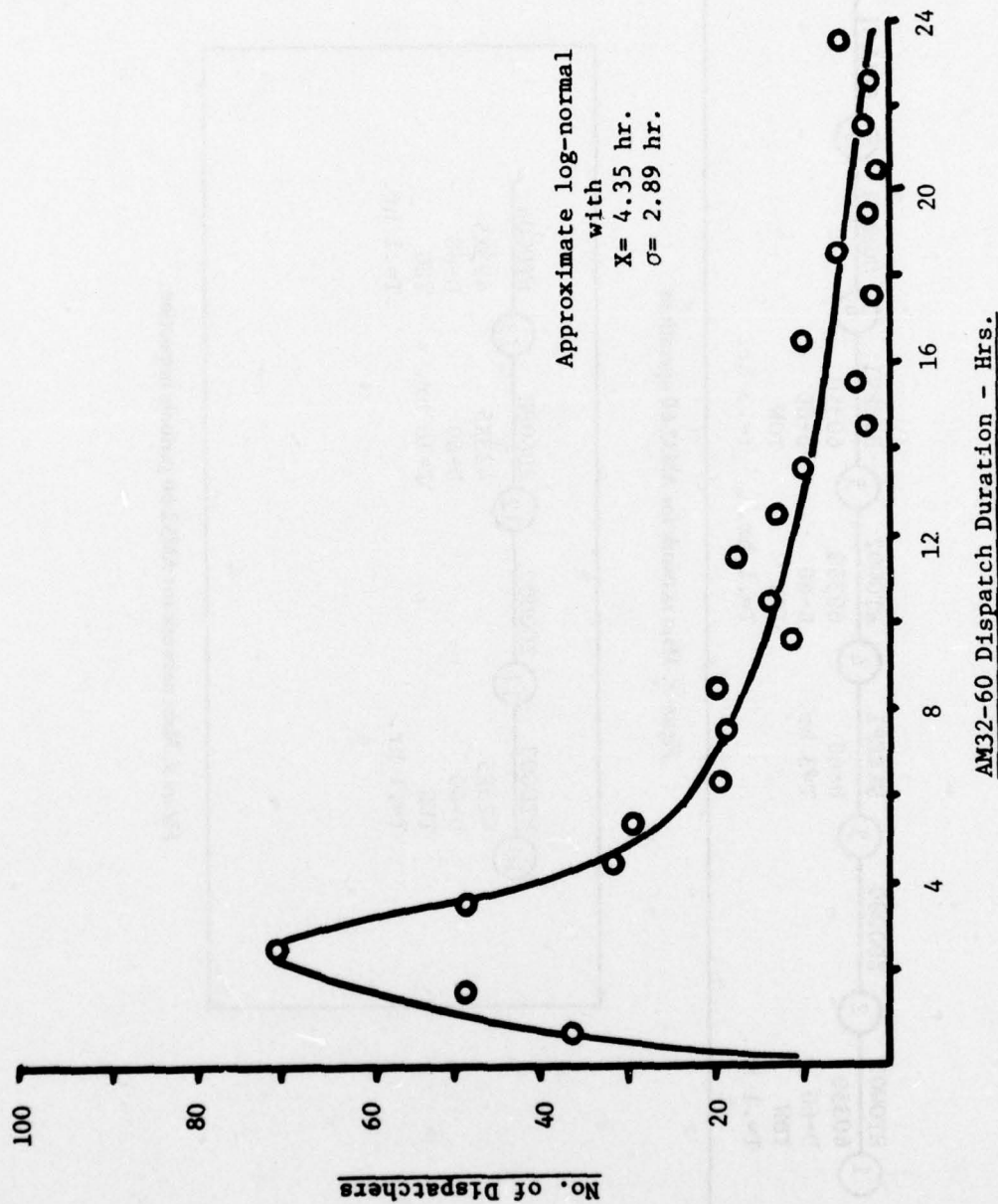


Figure 7. Probability distribution of AM32-60 dispatch duration-hours, Myrtle Beach AFB, spring 1976.

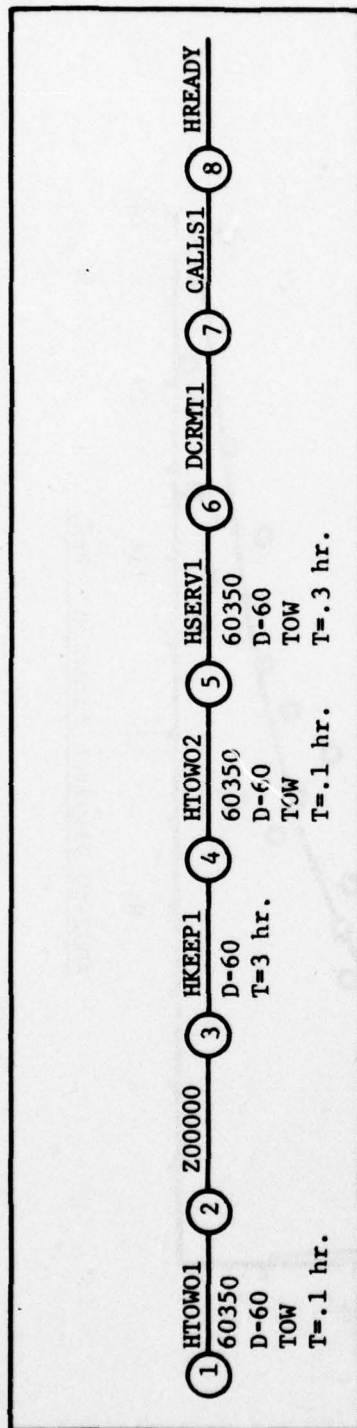


Figure 8. Main network for AM32-60 operations.

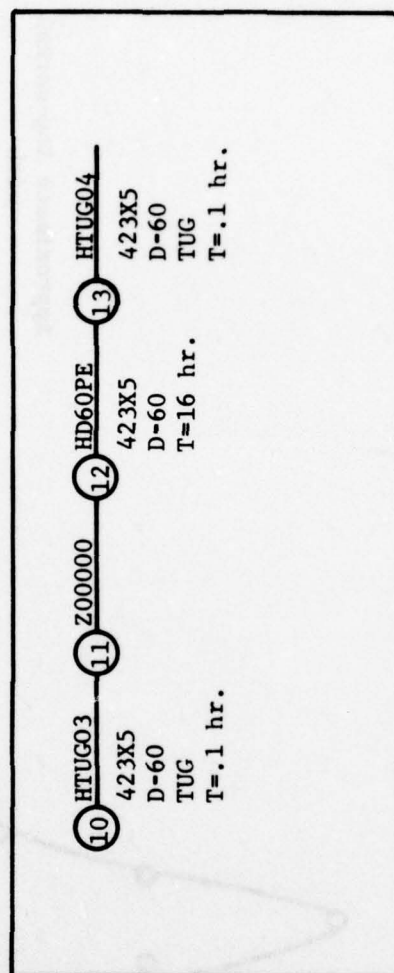


Figure 9. Main network for AM32-60 periodic inspection.

		H	00010	AM32-60 (060) MAIN NETWORK			
J0001	HTOW01	J0002 D	00010 31	1	C	1060	1TOW 1603X0
J0002	Z00000	J0003 S	00010 11				
J0003	HKEFP1	J0004 D	00010 31	30	30L	1060	
J0004	HTOW02	J0005 D	00010 31	1	C	1060	1TOW 1603X0
J0005	HSEFV1	J0006 D	00010 31	1	C	1060	1TOW 1603X0
J0006	DCRMT1	J0007 D	00010 31				
J0007	CALLS1	J0008 C	00010 31				
J0008	HREADV	O	00010 31				
		H	00010	AM32 60 PERIODIC INSPECTION(PE)			
J0010	HTUG03	J0011 D	00010 31	1	C	1060	1TUG 1423X5
J0011	Z00000	J0012 S	00010 11				
J0012	H060PE	J0013 D	00010 31	160	29L	1060	1423X5
J0013	HTUG04	O	00010 31	1	C	1060	1423X5 1TUG

Figure 10a. LCOM Form 11 (extended) listing for AM32-60 generator (main network and periodic inspection).

		H	00010	NF-2 MAIN NETWORK			
J0020	HTOW04	J0021 D	00010 31	1	C	1NF2	1TOW 1603X0
J0021	Z00000	J0023 S	00010 11				
J0023	HKEFP2	J0024 D	00010 31	30	30L	1NF2	
J0024	HTOW05	J0025 D	00010 31	1	C	1NF2	1TOW 1603X0
J0025	HSEFV2	J0026 D	00010 31	1	C	1NF2	1TOW 1603X0
J0026	DCRMT2	J0027 D	00010 31				
J0027	CALLS1	J0028 C	00010 31				
J0028	HREAD2	O	00010 31				
		H	00010	NF-2 PERIODIC			
J0030	HTOW06	J0031 D	00010 31	1	C	1NF2	1TUG 1423X5
J0031	Z00000	J0032 D	00010 11				
J0032	HNF2PT	J0034 D	00010 31	90	29L	1NF2	1423X5
J0034	HTOW07	O	00010 31	1	C	1NF2	1TUG 1423X5

Figure 10b. LCOM Form 11 (extended) listing for NF-2 light stand (main network and periodic inspection).

Figures 8 and 9 outline the main dispatch networks for the AM32-60. The networks for the NF-2 are analogous. Figure 8 depicts a dummy sortie rate that generates requirements for the -60. Figure 9 presents an operational network for a dummy sortie that is driven by the -60 periodic inspection schedule. Note that there is a KEEP task in the main networks. This task represents the dispatch duration for the piece of SE equipment demanded. This duration is a random variable that follows the distribution outlined in Figure 7, and it also has the distribution parameters indicated in Figure 7.

The TOW tasks in Figures 8 and 9 are self-explanatory — so is the service task (SERV1). The DCRMT tasks decrement all of the failure clocks on the various significant components on the various pieces of SE considered. The clocks were decremented right after the SERV tasks because the investigations into the work center operations revealed that essentially all unscheduled maintenance tasks are discovered here. This is because essentially none of the SE failures would prevent the particular piece of SE from completing its mission. That is, it could go ahead and complete its mission with a faulty or "less than 100%" component, and the malfunction or damaged part would not be discovered or corrected until the mission was completed and the SE was being serviced. Also, should the piece of SE become inoperative during its mission performance (e.g., run out of gas), a second identical piece is dispatched so rapidly (one to five minutes) that the "SE mission" is essentially not delayed. These extra dispatches are accounted for by the demand per sortie rates that are greater than one in Figure 4.

CALLS1 checks to see if there has been a failure since the last dispatch (or sortie). If so, actions are completed in accordance with the appropriate networks in order to repair the component that failed. The READY task places the SE piece back in the operationally ready pool.

Figures 10a and 10b are listings from LCOM Form 11 (extended). These forms are used to describe the networks for input to the PHASE I model. Figure 10a represents the -60 operational networks and Figure 10b represents the NF-2 main operational networks.

Unscheduled Maintenance Tasks Networks for SE

The primary computer run efforts associated with the MDC program are TRN9T07, BASIC RUN, and PRINTOUT. Analogous efforts are now

associated with the revised MDC program (MDCAGE). They are TRNAGE, BASIC AGE, and PRINTAGE. In addition, a new program AGEPREP, was needed to account for the unique characteristics the SE data have for aircraft data. The AGEPREP run was incorporated into the TRNAGE effort. Pertinent files are described in Figures 11a, 11b, and 11c.

The ABD64-A tapes are processed through the MDCAGE programs in somewhat the same manner that they are processed through the original MDC programs. Figure 12 shows a typical deck setup to process the TRNAGE run. Figure 13 further clarifies this setup routine. The nine track ABD64-A tapes are used as input. Also NIINs and the EQ/CL are specified at this time and inputted into TRNAGE. The particular types of SE whose maintenance data are to be processed are indicated by their EQ/CL or their NIINs.

The EQ/CL is identical for all pieces of SE which are of the same type. (e.g., all AM32-60s have EQ/CLs of BJ) (Columns 1 and 2 of Figure 12). The NIIN is unique for each piece of SE, therefore, "dummy" EQ/CLs are assigned to those types of SE that must be identified by their NIINs in order to group all individual pieces of one type of SE into one group. Consider Figure 12 and Figure 5 and note that all TTU-28E Hydraulic Mules are grouped under a "dummy" EQ/CL of OA (columns 4 and 5 of Figure 12 also indicates that all NF-2 Light Stands were grouped under an EQ/CL of OG; and that all maintenance data on the UJ-1 Bomblift Truck (whose EQ/CL is YK), all maintenance data on the Hydraulic Mule, on the Light Stand, and on the AM32-60 will be processed for this computer run effort.

Figure 14 shows a typical deck set-up to process BASIC AGE and Figure 15 further clarifies this set-up routine. Note that BASIC AGE is processed more than one time per run, (4 times in the example) in order to process more than one piece of SE per run. Figures 16a and 16b depict the input data for BASIC AGE and PRINTAGE. Figures 17 and 18 deal with PRINTAGE in an analogous manner.

Figures 19 and 20 present typical output from the revised MDC program. This output results in the data needed for the unscheduled maintenance on SE; or more specifically, the unscheduled maintenance on various components of the SE. Figure 19 is the on-equipment file, and Figure 20 is the off-equipment file.

Figure 21 depicts the unscheduled maintenance network for the chasis on the -60. Data for this network were obtained from Figures 19 and 20.

FILE-NAME(S)	TYPE-FILE	USAGE
ABD64A	Data 9-TRK Magnetic Tape	INPUT
BTRNAGE	FORTRAN Binary Permanent File	Converts 9-TRK Tape To Create Data File T7DATA
TYPE	Data (Acft Identifier)	INPUT
T7DATA	System Data Temporary Permanent File LFN=TAPE 7	Contains Acft Elimination Data - Purge As Soon As Possible
BAGEPREP	FORTRAN Binary Permanent File	Create Final OUTPUT for TRNAGE
EQPCLS	Data System File	INPUT
MFLIN, MSUF1 MSUF2	Data System File	INPUT
SORTMRG	Utility	Sorts Records Dependent on INPUT Sort Directives
LIMEQPCLASAGE	Data Permanent File	OUTPUT From TRNAGE INPUT To BASIC AGE

Figure 11a. TRNAGE files.

FILE-NAME	TYPE-FILE	USAGE
BGETAGE	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
LIMEQCLASAGE	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 7	INPUT
NOMAF1	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 40	INPUT (AFSC Nomen)
NOMAF2	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 50	INPUT (AFSC Nomen)
SORT MRG	Utility	Sorts Records Dependent on INPUT Sort Directives
ADJUST	FORTTRAN Binary LFN=Adjust	
BAGEBIN	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
COLLECT	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
BREPAGE	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
BTHRAGE	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
AGEQCLAS	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 19	OUTPUT From Part 2 INPUT To Part 3

Figure 11b. BASIC AGE files.

FILE-NAME	TYPE-NAME	USAGE
AGEQCLAS	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 8	INPUT
BPRTAGE	FORTTRAN Binary Permanent File	
NOMAF2	Data Permanent File LFN=Tape 10	INPUT (AFSC Nomen)

Figure 11c. PRINTAGE files.


```

Z1VBA,STCSB,T1000,CM100000,IO2000,NT1. H710375/53771
COMMENT. INTERCOM BATCH ♦♦NO DECK
REQUEST,TAPE7,♦PF.
ATTACH,BT,BTRNAGE,CY=2.
VSN,TAPE8=L00738/L00827/L00828.
REQUEST,TAPE8,NT,S,NORING.
BT.
CATALOG,TAPE7,T7DATA,CY=1,RP=999.
RETURN,TAPE7,TAPE8.
LIMIT,3072.
COPYBR,INPUT,TAPE20.
REWIND,TAPE20.
REQUEST,TAPE7,♦PF.
ATTACH,BA,BAGEPREP,CY=1.
ATTACH,TAPE27,T7DATA,CY=1.
REWIND,TAPE27.
REWIND,TAPE8,TAPE7.
RFL,70000.
BA.
FILE,TAPE8,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=71,FO=SQ.
FILE,TAPE7,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=71,FO=SQ.
LDSET,FILES=TAPE8/TAPE7.
SORTMRG.
CATALOG,TAPE7,LIMEQPCLASAGE,CY=1,RP=999.
RETURN,TAPE7.
♦EOR
FA input
♦EOR
ILDOA
ILUOA
FQ3OA
FRCOA
FTKOA
LAAOG
LABOG
LACOG
LADOG
LAEOG
LAFOG
LAGOG
LAHOG
LAIOG
LAJOG
LAKOG
LALOG
LAMOG
LAQOG
♦EOR
BJ } input
YK }
♦EOR
SORT
FILE,INPUT=TAPE8(R),OUTPUT=TAPE7(R)
FIELD,LSUF(70,2,DISPLAY)
KEY,LSUF(A,DISPLAY)
END
♦EOR

```

Figure 12. TRNAGE control cards and input deck.

CARD	COLUMN	FORMAT	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
*1 unlimited	1-3	R3	MFIIN	Indicates data to be kept for processing FIIN designator for piece of equipment
**	4	R1	MSUF1	1st & 2nd characters of assigned dummy equipment class code.
	5	R1	MSUF2	
2				7/8/9 EOR card
3 N 1 N 25	1	R1	EQCLS1(N)	Indicates data to be processed thru the SE data bank series. First and second character of real equipment class codes.
	2	R1	EQCLS2(N)	

* This deck is to be in sorted order based on the MFIIN where letters come before numbers.

** A maximum of 4 different equipment class codes (either assigned "dummy" codes or real ones) is allowed.

Figure 13. Program TRNAGE setup.

```

Z1AG,ETCSB,T777,10500,CM70000, H710375 HICKS/53771
COMMENT, INTERCOM BATCH JOB ** NO DECK***
LIMIT,3072.
ATTACH,GA,BGETAGE,CY=10.
ATTACH,TAPE7,LIMEOPCLASAGE,CY=1.
ATTACH,TAPE40,NOMAF1,CY=1.
ATTACH,TAPE50,NOMAF2,CY=1.
REWIND,TAPE7,TAPE40,TAPE50.
FILE,TAPE1,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=150.
FILE,TAPE4,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=150.
FILE,TAPE7,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=71.
LDSET,FILES=TAPE7/TAPE1.
GA.
REWIND,TAPE40.
REWIND(TAPE1)
LDSET(FILES=TAPE1/TAPE4)
SORTMRG(60)
REWIND,TAPE4.
ATTACH,ADJUST,ADJUST,CY=1.
LDSET,PRESET=ZERO.
ADJUST.
RETURN,ADJUST.
REWIND,TAPE1,TAPE2.
FILE,TAPE1,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=150.
ATTACH,AB,BASERIN,CY=10.
AB.
REWIND,TAPE50.
REWIND(TAPE1,TAPE2)
FILE,TAPE2,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=33.
LDSET(FILES=TAPE1/TAPE2)
SORTMRG(60)
REWIND(TAPE1,TAPE2)
ATTACH,COLLECT,COLLECT,CY=1.
LDSET,PRESET=ZERO.
COLLECT.
RETURN,COLLECT.
REWIND(TAPE1,TAPE2)
FILE,TAPE2,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=41.
LDSET(FILES=TAPE1/TAPE2)
SORTMRG(60)
REWIND(TAPE1,TAPE2)
ATTACH,BR,BREPAGE,CY=1.
BR.
REWIND,TAPE8,TAPE9,TAPE10,TAPE12.
FILE,TAPE12,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=150.
FILE,TAPE2,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=41.
LDSET(FILES=TAPE1/TAPE2)
SORTMRG(60)
REWIND(TAPE1,TAPE2)
REWIND,BR.
LDSET,PRESET=ZERO.
BR.
REWIND,TAPE8,TAPE9,TAPE10,TAPE12.
FILE,TAPE12,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=150.
FILE,TAPE3,FD=50,BT=C,RT=Z,FL=33.
LDSET(FILES=TAPE3/TAPE12)
SORTMRG(60)
REWIND,TAPE3,TAPE12.
COPYCF,TAPE3,TAPE19.
REWIND,TAPE3.
REWIND,TH.
LDSET,PRESET=ZERO.
TH.
REWIND,TAPE1,TAPE2,TAPE3,TAPE4,TAPE8,TAPE9,TAPE10,TAPE11,TAPE17.
CATALOG,TAPE19,AGEQCLAS,CY=1,RP=999.
RETURN,THRELVL.
RETURN,TAPE8,TAPE9,TAPE10,TAPE19.
EXIT.
REWIND,TAPE4.
*EOR

```

Repeat this sequence of cards for each time BASIC GETAGE processes an SE type.

Figure 14. BASIC AGE control cards and input.


```

BJ1516          5714
000
♦EOR
SORT(1,1,45,,4)
FILE(TAPE1,S,D,,R,N)
FILE(TAPE4,D,D,,R,N)
SEQ(37,ABCDEF6HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 )
KEY(A,C,1,29)
RECORD(I,U,45)
END
♦EOR
500 600 600
♦EOR
SORT(1,1,33,,4)
FILE(TAPE1,S,D,,R,N)
FILE(TAPE2,D,D,,R,N)
SEQ(37,ABCDEF6HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789 )
KEY(A,C,1,17)
RECORD(I,U,33)
END
♦EOR
SORT(1,1,41,,4)
FILE(TAPE1,S,D,,R,N)
FILE(TAPE2,D,D,,R,N)
SEQ(63 ,ABCDEF6HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789+-♦/()$= ,.#[ ]%"+!&'?
<>~\+;)
KEY(A,C,1,15)
RECORD(I,U,41)
END
♦EOR
SORT(1,1,33,,4)
FILE(TAPE12,S,D,,R,N)
FILE(TAPE3,D,D,,R,N)
SEQ(63 ,ABCDEF6HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789+-♦/()$= ,.#[ ]%"+!&'?
<>~\+;)
KEY(A,C,1,5)
RECORD(I,U,33)
END
♦EOR

```

NOTE: This sequence of cards should be repeated for each time BASIC AGE is processed with only the first two characters of the first card changed to reflect the EQ/CL being processed.

Figure 14 (Continued)

CARD	COLUMN	FORMAT	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
1	1-2	R2	MDS	Equipment class code (real or dummy) for data being processed.
Additional input which is the same as for GETDATA				
1	1-5	15	LIMONEQ	Upper limit for the on-equipment file of the ratio of elapsed time (in 1/10 hr. units) and maintenance actions
	6-10	15	LIMOFEQ	Same as in COMBINE
	11-15	15	LIMSERV	Upper limit for the service file of the ratio of elapsed time and maintenance actions.
Repeat this sequence of card inputs for the number of equipment class codes being processed.				

Figure 15. BASIC AGE setup.

23110 FMS MACHINE SHOP	531X0
23120 FMS METAL PROCESSING	532X0
23130 FMS STRUCTURAL REPAIR	534X0
23410 FMS AGE REPAIR	421R3
23420 FMS AGE SERVICING	421S3
23330 FMS ELECTRICAL	423X0

Figure 16a. BASIC AGE input.

421R3 FM FMS AGE REPAIR
 52TS3 FM FMS AGE SERVICING
 423X0 FM ELECTRICAL
 531X0 FM MACHINE SHOP
 532X0 FM METAL PROCESSING
 534X0 FM STRUCTURAL REPAIR

Figure 16b. PRINTAGE input.

CARD	COLUMN	FORMAT	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
1	23	R1	IEQPCL1	1st and 2nd characters of the equipment class code for the SE being processed. If a "dummy" code (i.e., EQPCL1 is a number), then only the FIINs are printed.
	25-28	1X,R3	IFIIN (I)	List of FIINs where $0 \leq I \leq 14$. This is for printout purposes only, when a dummy equipment code is given in Columns 23-24. If $I > 14$, place ETC in last position. The first character of each 4 col. block is not read, so the 3 characters FIIN must be right justified.
NOTE: Be sure to include cards for on-engine file although the data bank is a null file.				

Figure 17. Program printage setup.

Z1PA,T900,CM75000,STCSB,10900. H710375 HICKS 53771
 COMMENT. INTERCOM BATCH ♦♦♦ NO DECK
 ATTACH,TAPE8,AGEQCLAS,CY=2.
 COPYCF,TAPE8,TAPE9.
 REWIND,TAPE9.
 ATTACH,TAPE10,NOMAF2,CY=1.
 REWIND,TAPE10.
 ATTACH,BP,BPRTAGE,CY=1.
 BP,PL=40000.
 REWIND,TAPE10,BP,TAPE9.
 COPYCF,TAPE8,TAPE9.
 REWIND,TAPE9.
 BP,PL=40000.
 REWIND,TAPE10,BP,TAPE9.
 COPYCF,TAPE8,TAPE9.
 REWIND,TAPE9.
 BP,PL=40000.
 REWIND,TAPE10,BP,TAPE9.
 COPYCF,TAPE8,TAPE9.
 REWIND,TAPE9.
 BP,PL=40000.
 ♦EOR

5714.00 10519.0 15RJ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 45RJ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 25RJ
 (R5,PA,FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)/(FA.1,4(I6,F6.1),FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 35RJ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1))) *LEOR card*
 5714.00 10519.0 15YK
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 45YK
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 25YK
 (R5,PA,FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)/(FA.1,4(I6,F6.1),FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 35YK
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1))) *LEOR card*
 5714.00 10519.0 150A OLD OLU FQ3 FRG FTK
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 450A OLD OLU FQ3 FRG FTK
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 250A OLD OLU FQ3 FRG FTK
 (R5,PA,FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)/(FA.1,4(I6,F6.1),FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 350A OLD OLU FQ3 FRG FTK *LEOR card*
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 150G LAA LAB LAC LAD LAE LAF LAG LAH LAI LAJ LAK LAL LAN LAQ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 450G LAA LAB LAC LAD LAE LAF LAG LAH LAI LAJ LAK LAL LAN LAQ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 250G LAA LAB LAC LAD LAE LAF LAG LAH LAI LAJ LAK LAL LAN LAQ
 (R5,PA,FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)/(FA.1,4(I6,F6.1),FA.1,4(I6,F6.1)))
 5714.00 10519.0 350G LAA LAB LAC LAD LAE LAF LAG LAH LAI LAJ LAK LAL LAN LAQ
 (R5,PA/(FA.1,5(I6,F6.1)))

input

Figure 18. PRINTAGE control cards and input.

MUC=AAEFL 6230 MON= PM ELECTRICAL CREW= 1 5.0 HR 1 MS ACTIONS .25 MM/1036M
FOR MUC=ACFL REMOVALS= 2 ADJUSTED COUNT= 0 FACTOR=1.000 TOTAL IN SHOP= 1. C PROS NO SHOP= .07.1
MUC=AAEFL UNIT MSRB= 7257 C PROB= .00014 OPA= 1

MUC=AACF
AFSC= 623XB
NOM= FM ELECTRICAL
REMOVALS= 6
UNIT MSRF= 3629
C PROB= .08026
G PROB= .00000
ADJUSTED COUNT= 6
Q FACTOR=1.000
TOTAL IN SNOP= .3925
CPCW= 1 3.0 HR 2 MS ACTIONS
5.9 MM
1.92 MM/100JFM
1.92 MM/540P= .3925

*****IF REMOVED ITEM REPLACED FROM SUPPLY WHEN AVAILABLE**

MUC=ACCF															
RTSC	W	ELAP	WMA	WP008	K	ELAP	KNA	KP008	M	ELAP	M	ELAP	WP008	WMA5	AP008
623V0	8.00	8.00	0	8.00	8.00	8.00	0	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	2	1.00	

*****IF REMOVED IT IS ALWAYS BENCH CHECKED BEFORE REPLACEMENT*****

MU2=ACCF																	
APSC	PROG	<4A	KWA	ELAP	PROB	NOT	KWA	COND	PROB	WF	ELAP	WF	COND	PROB	N5	ELAP	N5
423X0	6.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00

[illegible]

WUC=AC 33X0 NOME FM STRUCTURAL REPAIR CFM= 1 1.6 HQ 1 WA ACTIONS 1.8 MM
FOR WUC=AC REMOVAL= 29 ADJUSTED COUNT= 28 Q FACTOR=1.036 TOTAL IN SHOP= 36.
WUC=AC UNIT WDB= 13C. G PROB= .00772 OPA= 1

***** REMOVED IT'S REPLACED FROM SUPPLY WHEN AVAILABLE

[illegible]

*****IF REMOVED IT? ALWAYS BENCH CHECKED BEFORE REPLACEMENTS*****

MUD=ALL															
	AFSC	K4A	KWA	ELAP	PROB NOT	KWA	COND	PROB WF	ELAP WF	COND	PROB M4	ELAP M4	COND	PROB N5	ELAP N5
	423X9	.91	6.28			.07		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.00	1.95
	534X0	.12	1.60			0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.00	0.00

WUC=AAJNG AFSC= 421X3 NOW= PM AGE 1.0 MM
 FOR WUC=AAJNG REMOVALS= 0
 WUC=AAJNG ADJUSTED COUNT= 1.
 C PROBE -00.14 DM 1.0 NR 1 NS ACTIONS
 Q FACTOR=8.000 TOTAL IN SHOPS=

Figure 20. Off-equipment file for AM32-60.

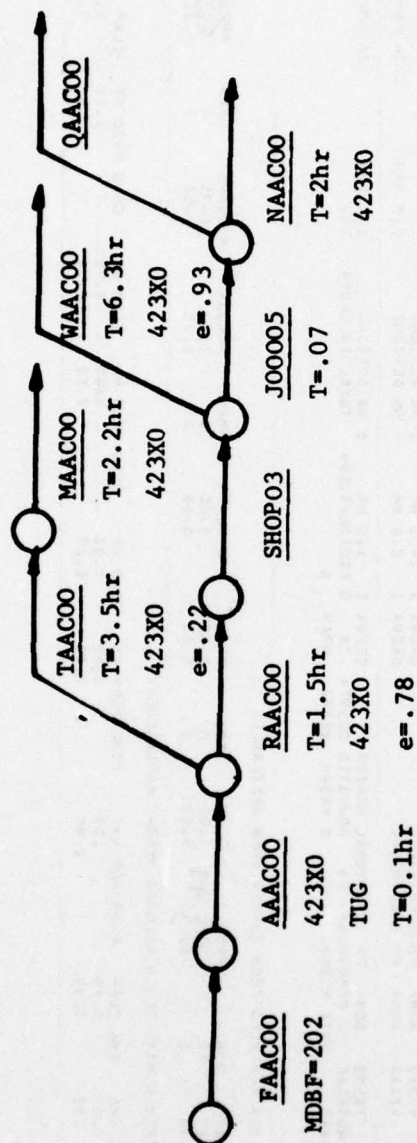


Figure 21. Unscheduled maintenance AM32-60 generator general engine system task networks.

The networks for the other components of the -60 and the NF-2 are analogous.

The first task depicted in Figure 21 is a failure clock with mean dispatches between failures (MDBF) indicated. The MDBF values were obtained from data obtained from the MDCAGE program and data from Figure 4. The rest of the network is developed in the same manner that unscheduled maintenance tasks are developed for airplanes; i.e., obtaining data and insight from the MDCAGE programs to develop an initial network and then checking and verifying these networks with maintenance specialists in the field.

Figures 22 and 23 are listings from LCOM Form 11s (extended). These illustrations represent all of the unscheduled maintenance tasks networks for the -60 and the NF-2, respectively. Normally, the unscheduled maintenance networks would not remove SE equipment from being operationally ready. The LCOM program assumes that they are associated with the aircraft, not the SE. Therefore, in order to get accurate statistics about the amount of time that the individual pieces of SE are down for maintenance, it is necessary to demand the appropriate piece of SE for every task in the unscheduled maintenance networks.

Results

Figures 24 and 25 are results obtained from an LCOM simulation of the A-7D SE work center. They address sensitivity studies performed for SE authorization levels, and personnel authorization levels. Both illustrations depict work centers that are performing over 99% of their missions. (Note the Operations Performance Summary.) Figure 24 represents a work center with an optimum level of manning. (Note the 60%-plus utilization of the 423X5s and the 603X0s in the Personnel Performance Summary. All other AFSCs are constrained by the necessity to have at least one of them assigned to the work center. However, Figure 24 also shows a low level of utilization of the SE. (Note the 60%-plus non-use of the -60 and the NF-2.) The apparent over-authorization of SE is necessary in order to assure that sufficient SE is operationally ready to perform 99%-plus of the missions of the SE work center.

Figure 25 represents an SE work center with an optimum authorization of SE. (Note the less than 34% non-use of the -60 and the NF-2.) However, the 423X5 and the 603X0 people are utilized less than 16% of the time. The excessive number of people are needed in order to assure that a large portion of the reduced amount of equipment is

operationally ready a very large percentage of the time.

Thus, a tool has been developed and demonstrated whereby trade-offs between people and equipment can be investigated.

Figures 24 and 25 represent results obtained from the *first approach* recommended in Section I, Paragraph B. The primary advantages of the *first approach* over the *second approach* have been demonstrated; e.g., (a) the relative speed and simplicity with which initial answers may be obtained concerning manning and equipment authorizations for an SE work center as a function of operational demands on the center, and (b) the ease of conducting sensitivity analysis over the parameters just mentioned.

An LCOM simulation of the A-7D with the SE unscheduled maintenance networks incorporated per the *second approach* was performed. This approach gives more accurate results than does the *first*. It is recommended that the final answers be obtained via the *second approach* after the *first approach* is utilized to debug the SE unscheduled maintenance network, to obtain "ball park" answers, and to perform any sensitivity studies that may be needed.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Various insights were obtained from this study effort. In the past, the whole concept of predicting manpower for SE has been obscured because the work centers have not been reviewed as a system in themselves. This study demonstrated that SE work centers can be treated thusly, and that they lend themselves quite readily to MMM modeling. The work centers respond to demands in a manner similar to the way aircraft maintenance responds to a flying schedule; e.g., SE dispatch activity drives the consumption of unscheduled maintenance, servicing, and pickup and delivery man-hours in the same manner that aircraft sorties drives the consumption of unscheduled maintenance and servicing of aircraft.

It was also demonstrated that the interaction between the number of pieces of SE equipment on hand and the sortie rate of the weapon system and the manpower requirements can be accounted for. A new methodology has been developed which allows the analyst to investigate these interactions, and to attain a clearer understanding of the complexities that demands from various aircraft and equipment types place on the SE work center.

AF Form 864, *Daily Requirement and Dispatch Record*, is a key element in the analysis, and has been completely ignored in past SE work center study efforts. These records provide data as to when, how long, and by what aircraft or organization SE is used. It also provides a basis for computing failure rates for SE, which would be based upon mean demands on SE before maintenance actions. However, it should also be recognized that AF Form 864 may produce a very ill-defined dispatch activity if care is not taken. Such factors as pre-plants, sub-pools and multiple aircraft utilization of SE may come into play many times and they must be dealt with.

Differences between air bases, possibly reflecting differences in operational utilization and environment, can also be a factor influencing the dispatch and/or failure rates of SE. When selecting an air base from which to obtain completed AF Forms 864 upon which failures per demand are to be based, it would be wise to select a base that has operational and environmental conditions similar to those proposed at the work center being modeled. Further research is suggested to identify relevant environmental and operational factors, and establish procedures for taking the significant variables into account. The total answer will not be available until an intensive future effort is made to identify an improved measure for predicting SE failures which accounts for all significant factors.

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- TO 00-20 2, *The maintenance data collection system*.
- TO 0025-06-2-2, *Support equipment work unit code manual*.
- TO 35C2-3-1-06, *FSC 6115 electrical generator sets, engine*.
- TO 35-1, *Application of Air Force registration numbers*.

M				AAA00 CHASIS/BODY/ENCLOSURE/MOBILITY			
AAA00	FAAA00	AAA01	F	70	AAA00	21	
AAA01	AAAA00	AAA02	D		AAA00	21	1 C 1060 1TUG 1423X5
AAA02	MAAA00		E	33	AAA00	21	15 29L 1060 1423X5
AAA02	MAAA01		E	08	AAA00	21	24 29L 1060 1534X0
AAA02	MAAA00	AAA03	E	59	AAA00	21	20 29L 1060 1423X5
AAA03	SHOP	SAAA00	D		AAA00	21	
SAAA00	LAAA01		G	00330	AAA00	21	
SAAA00	LAAA02	TAAA00	G	00510	AAA00	21	
TAAA00	MAAA01		E	14	AAA00	21	20 29L 1060 1523X0
TAAA00	MAAA02		E	76	AAA00	21	25 29L 1060 1534X0
TAAA00	J00000	TAAA01	E	10	AAA00	23	
TAAA01	MAAA00		D		AAA00	23	
TAAA01	MAAA00		D		AAA00	21	10 29L 1421X5
H				AA000 D50 ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR			
AA000	FAA000	AA001	F	77	AA000	21	
AA001	AA0000	AA002	D		AA000	21	1 C 1TUG 1423X5 1060
AA002	TA0000	AA003	E	19	AA000	21	40 29L 1060 1423X5
AA003	MA0000		D		AA000	21	13 29L 1060 1423X5
AA002	MA0000	AA004	E	81	AA000	21	22 29L 1060 1423X5
AA004	SHOP2	SAA000	D		AA000	21	
SAA000	LAA001		G	00200	AA000	21	
SAA000	LAA002	TAA000	G	00772	AA000	21	
TAA000	MA0001		E	59	AA000	21	50 29L 1423X0 1060
TAA000	MA0002		E	04	AA000	21	12 29L 1532X0 1060
TAA000	J00001	TAA001	E	37	AA000	21	
TAA001	MA0000		D		AA000	23	12 29L 1423X0
TAA001	MA0000		D		AA000	21	
H				AAC00 D50 ENGINE SYSTEM-GENERAL			
AAC00	FAAC00	AAC01	F	202	AAC00	21	
AAC01	AAAC00	AAC02	D		AAC00	21	1 C 1TUG 1060 1423X0
AAC02	TAAC00	AAC03	E	22	AAC00	21	35 29L 1423X0 1060
AAC03	MAAC00		D		AAC00	21	22 29L 1423X0 1060
AAC02	MAAC00	AAC04	E	70	AAC00	21	15 29L 1423X0 1060
AAC04	SHOP03	SAA000	D		AAC00	21	
SAA000	J00004	TAA000	D		AAC00	21	
TAA000	MAAC00		E	93	AAC00	21	63 29L 1423X0 1060
TAA000	J00005	TAA001	E	87	AAC00	21	
TAA001	MAAC00		D		AAC00	23	20 29L 1423X0
TAA001	MAAC00		D		AAC00	21	
H				AAE00 D50 GAS TURBINE ENGINE			
AAE00	FAAE00	AAE01	F	85	AAE00	21	
AAE01	AAAE00	AAE02	D		AAE00	21	1 C 1423X5 1060 1TUG
AAE02	MAAE00		E	49	AAE00	21	29 29L 1423X5 1060
AAE02	MAAE00	AAE03	E	51	AAE00	21	43 29L 1423X5 1060
AAE03	SHOP04	SAAE00	D		AAE00	21	
SAAE00	LAAE01		G	00370	AAE00	21	
SAAE00	LAAE02	TAAE00	G	00220	AAE00	21	
TAAE00	MAAE01		E	56	AAE00	21	13 29L 1523X0 1060
TAAE00	MAAE00		E	84	AAE00	21	12 29L 1534X0 1060
TAAE00	J00005	TAAE01	E	40	AAE00	21	
TAAE01	MAAE00		D		AAE00	23	15 29L 1423X5 1060
TAAE01	MAAE00		D		AAE00	21	

Figure 22. LCOM extended Form 11 listing for AM32-60.

				AC2A0	NF-2 RUNNING GEAR		
AC2A0	FAC2A0	AC2A1	F	202	AC2A0 21		
AC2A1	AAC2A0	AC2A2	D		AC2A0*21	1	C 1TUG 1NF2 1423X5
AC2A2	MAC2A0		E	57	AC2A0 21	12	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2A2	RAC2A0		E	43	AC2A0 21	37	29L 1NF2 1423X5
					AC2B0	NF-2 BODY AND BASE	
AC2B0	FAC2B0	AC2B1	F	275	AC2B0 21		
AC2B1	AAC2B0	AC2B2	D		AC2B0*21	1	C 1TUG 1NF2 1423X5
AC2B2	MAC2B0		E	50	AC2B0 21	20	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2B2	RAC2B0	AC2B3	E	50	AC2B0 21	15	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2B3	SHOP10	SAC2B0	D		AC2B0 21		
SAC2B0	J00006	IAC2B0	E	13	AC2B0 21		
SAC2B0	MAC2B0		E	07	AC2B0 21	35	29L 1NF2 1423X5
IAC2B0	MAC2B0		D		AC2B0 21	17	29L 1423X5
IAC2B0	OAC2B0		D		AC2B0 23		
					AC2C0	NF-2 INSTUMENT PANEL	
AC2C0	FAC2C0	AC2C1	F	551	AC2C0 21		
AC2C1	AAC2C0	AC2C2	D		AC2C0*21	1	C 1NF2 1TUG 1423X5
AC2C2	MAC2C0		E	27	AC2C0 21	10	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2C2	RAC2C0		E	64	AC2C0 21	13	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2C2	RAC2C1		E	09	AC2C0 21	25	29L 1NF2 1532X0
					AC2E0	NF-2 ENGINE	
AC2E0	FAC2E0	AC2E1	F	00	AC2E0 21		
AC2E1	AAC2E0	AC2E2	D		AC2E0*21	1	C 1NF2 1TUG 1423X5
AC2E2	RAC2E1	AC2E3	E	29	AC2E0 21	50	29L 1NF2 1531X0
AC2E2	MAC2E0		E	67	AC2E0 21	40	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2E2	MAC2E1		E	04	AC2E0 21	19	29L 1NF2 1531X0
AC2E3	SHOP11	SAC2E0	D		AC2E0 21		
SAC2E0	LAC2E0		G	00190	AC2E0 21		
SAC2E0	LAC2E1	IAC2E1	G	00142	AC2E0 21		
IAC2E1	MAC2E0		E	09	AC2E0 21	5	29L 1NF2 1423X5
IAC2E1	MAC2E1		E	55	AC2E0 21	13	29L 1NF2 1532X0
IAC2E1	J00030	IAC2E2	E	35	AC2E0 21		
IAC2E2	MAC2E0		D		AC2E0 23	20	29L 1NF2 1423X5
IAC2E2	OAC2E0		D		AC2E0 21		
					AC2F0	NF-2 GENERATOR	
AC2F0	FAC2F0	AC2F2	F	212	AC2F0 21		
AC2F2	AAC2F0	AC2F3	D		AC2F0*21	1	C 1NF2 1TUG 1423X5
AC2F3	MAC2F0		E	63	AC2F0 21	8	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2F3	RAC2F0	AC2F4	E	37	AC2F3 21	22	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2F4	SHOP12	SAC2F0	D		AC2F0 21		
SAC2F0	MAC2F0		E	02	AC2F0 21	24	29L 1NF2 1423X5
SAC2F0	MAC2F1		E	03	AC2F0 21	12	29L 1NF2 1532X0
SAC2F0	JAC2F0	IAC2F0	E	05	AC2F0 21		
IAC2F0	MAC2F0		D		AC2F0 23	55	29L 1NF2 1423X5
IAC2F0	OAC2F0		D		AC2F0 21		
					AC2G0	NF-2 CONTROL BOX	
AC2G0	FAC2G0	AC2G1	F	757	AC2G0 21		
AC2G1	AAC2G0	AC2G2	D		AC2G0 21	1	C 1NF2 1423X5 1TUG
AC2G2	MAC2G0		E	63	AC2G0 21	07	29L 1NF2 1423X5
AC2G2	RAC2G0		E	37	AC2G0 21	10	29L 1NF2 1423X5

Figure 23. LCOM extented Form 11 listing for NF-2.

RUN NUMBER ABOVE		P E R F O R M A N C E S U M M A R Y						PERIOD FROM 60.00 TO 120.00					
		O P E R A T I O N S											
		TOTAL	DSP060	DSPNF2	PED60	PENF2							
1	NUMBER OF MISSIONS REQUESTED	4409.00	2400.00	1980.00	9.00	20.00	0.00						
2	NUMBER ACCOMPLISHED	4399.00	2397.00	1973.00	9.00	20.00	0.00						
3	PERCENT ACCOMPLISHED	99.77	99.87	99.65	100.00	100.00	0.00						
4	NUMBER OF SORTIES REQUESTED	4409.00	2400.00	1980.00	9.00	20.00	0.00						
5	NUMBER ACCOMPLISHED	4399.00	2397.00	1973.00	9.00	20.00	0.00						
6	PERCENT ACCOMPLISHED	99.77	99.87	99.65	100.00	100.00	0.00						
A I R C R A F T		TOTAL	X060	XNF2									
7	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT AUTH. (EOPI)	19998.00	9999.00	9999.00	0.00								
8	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT-DAYS AVAIL.	1199880.00	599940.00	9940	0.00								
9	PCT SORTIES (INCL ALERT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
10	PCT UNSCHED MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
11	PCT SCHED MAINTENANCE	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00								
12	PCT NCRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
13	PCT SERVICE + MSN. WAIT	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00								
14	PCT OPERATIONALLY READY	99.93	99.92	99.94	0.00								
15	AVG. AIRCRAFT TURNAROUND TIME	4.07	4.26	3.84	0.00								
16	AVG. NO. OF SORTIES/ A/C /DAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
P E R S O N N E L		TOTAL	421X3	423X0	423X5	523X0	531X0	532X0	534X0	603X0			
17	MANHOURS AUTHORIZED (100)	17318.37	2479.99	2879.99	9.60	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	28.80	0.00		
18	MANHOURS AVAILABLE (100)	17318.37	2479.99	2879.99	9.60	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	28.80	0.00		
19	PERCENT UTILIZATION	0.16	0.00	0.07	66.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	54.16	0.00		
20	MANHOURS USED (100)	27.54	0.03	1.93	6.41	0.07	0.27	0.03	0.32	18.48	0.00		
21	PCT UNSCHED. MAINTENANCE	24.08	100.00	100.00	62.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00		
22	PCT SCHED. MAINTENANCE	75.92	0.00	0.00	37.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00		
23	NUMBER OF MEN DEMANDED	13630.00	3.00	66.00	421.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	14.00	13114.00	0.00		
24	PCT AVAILABLE (PRIME)	57.41	100.00	100.00	54.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	57.47	0.00		
25	PCT AVAILABLE (SUBST.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
26	PCT PROV. BY EXPEDITE	17.36	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.01	0.00		
27	PCT PROV. BY PREEMPTION	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.66	0.00		
28	PCT DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	24.15	0.00	0.00	34.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.85	0.00		
29	OVERTIME MANHOURS USED (100)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30	MANHOURS PER FLYING HOUR	6.26	0.01	0.44	1.46	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.07	4.20	0.00		
31	MOST TROUBLESOME PERS. ITEMS	0.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	4.01	4.02	4.03	5.01	5.02	5.03		

Figure 24. Results from A-7D SE work center simulation with optimum manning.

RUN NUMBER A7DAGE P E R F O R M A N C E S U M M A R Y P E R I O D F R O M 69.00 TO 128.00

S H O P R E P A I R									
	TOTAL	OTHERS	AAA00	AA800	AAC00	AAE00	AC280	AC2E0	AC2F0
32 NO. OF REPAIRABLE GENERATIONS	14.00	0.00	3.00	7.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
33 PCT BASE REPAIR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
34 PCT DEPOT REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35 AVERAGE BASE REPAIR CYCLE	27.75	0.00	30.04	30.06	0.30	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
36 PCT ACTIVE REPAIR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37 PCT WHITE SPACE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38 NO. OF ITEMS IN REPAIR (EOP)	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
39 NO. OF ITEMS BACKLOGGED (EOP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S U P P L Y									
	TOTAL	OTHERS	AAA00	AA800	AAC00	AAE00	AC280	AC2E0	AC2F0
40 TOT DOLLAR INVEST. (1000) (EOP)	1050.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
41 FILL RATE PERCENT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
42 NUMBER OF BACKORDER-DAYS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43 NUMBER OF UNITS DEMANDED	14.00	0.00	3.00	7.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
44 PCT OFF-THE-SHELF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
45 PCT EXPEDITED REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46 PCT PREEMPTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47 PCT DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48 NUMBER OF CANNIBALIZATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49 NO. ITEMS ON BACKORDER (EOP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50 MOST TROUBLESOME SUPPLY ITEMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	0.00
E Q U I P M E N T									
	TOTAL	060	NF4	TOM	TUG				
52 TOT DOLLAR INVEST. (1000) (EOP)	4640.00	360.00	280.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00			
53 EQUIPMENT HOURS AVAIL. (100)	3340.80	259.20	201.60	1440.00	1440.00	0.00			
54 EQUIPMENT HOURS AVAIL. (100)	3340.80	259.20	201.60	1440.00	1440.00	0.00			
55 PCT USED - UNSCHED MAINT	0.20	1.65	0.85	0.00	0.01	0.00			
56 PCT USED - SCHED MAINT	5.11	32.89	33.25	1.28	0.00	0.00			
57 PCT UNUSED	94.69	65.25	65.91	98.72	99.99	0.00			
58 NUMBER OF BACKORDER-DAYS	0.36	0.15	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00			
59 NUMBER OF UNITS DEMANDED	31338.00	9916.00	9971.00	1114.00	237.00	0.00			
60 PCT AVAILABLE	99.99	99.99	99.99	100.00	100.00	0.00			
61 PCT PROV. BY EXPEDITE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
62 PCT PROV. BY PREEMPTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
63 PCT DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.00			
64 EQUIP. HOURS BACKLOG (100) (EOP)	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
65 MOST TROUBLESOME EQUIP. ITEMS	0.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	0.00			

Figure 24. (Continued)

OPERATIONS		TOTAL	DSPD60	DSPNF2	PD60	PENF2
1	NUMBER OF MISSIONS REQUESTED	4479.00	2400.00	1980.00	3.00	25.00
2	NUMBER ACCOMPLISHED	4335.00	2376.00	1968.00	9.00	21.00
3	PERCENT ACCOMPLISHED	96.32	97.42	99.39	100.00	100.00
4	NUMBER OF SORTIES REQUESTED	4479.00	2400.00	1980.00	9.00	25.00
5	NUMBER ACCOMPLISHED	4335.00	2376.00	1968.00	9.00	21.00
6	PERCENT ACCOMPLISHED	96.32	97.42	99.39	100.00	100.00
AIRCRAFT						
7	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT AUTH. (EOP)	13998.00	9999.50	9999.00	0.00	
8	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT-DAYS AVAIL.	11999.00	5999.00	5999.00	0.00	
9	PCI SORTIES (INCL ALERT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	PCI UNCHED MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	PCI SCHED MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	PCI NO'S	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13	PCI SERVICE + MGR. WAIT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14	PCI OPERATIONALLY READY	99.94	99.93	99.95	0.00	
15	AVG. AIRCRAFT TURNOVER TIME	3.67	3.76	3.56	0.00	
16	AVG. NO. OF SORTIES/ A/C /DAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
PERSONNEL						
17	MANHOURS AUTHORIZED (100)	17452.77	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99
18	MANHOURS AVAILABLE (100)	17452.77	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99	2879.99
19	PERCENT UTILIZATION	1.15	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
20	MANHOURS USED (100)	26.67	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
21	PCI UNCHED. MAINTENANCE	24.66	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
22	PCI SCHED. MAINTENANCE	75.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	NUMBER OF MEN DEMANDED	1341.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
24	PCI AVAILABLE (PRIME)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
25	PCI AVAILABLE (SURST.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	PCI PROV. BY EXPEDITE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	PCI PROV. BY PREEMPTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	PCI DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	OVERTIME MANHOURS USED (100)	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	MANHOURS PER FLYING HOUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	MOST TROUBLESOME PERS. ITEMS					

Figure 25. Results from A-7D SE work center simulation with optimum SE assigned.

S H O P R E P A I R									
	TOTAL	OTHERS	AAAJ	AA8J	AA0J	AA6J	AC2B	AC2E	AC2FJ
32 NO. OF REPARABLE GENERATIONS	17.00	0.00	1.00	7.00	0.00	6.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
33 PCT BASE REPAIR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
34 PCT DEPT REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35 AVERAGE BASE REPAIR CYCLE	26.07	0.00	30.05	30.05	0.00	0.00	30.07	30.09	0.00
36 PCT ACTIVE REPAIR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
37 PCT WHITE SPACE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38 NO. OF ITEMS IN REPAIR (EOP)	3.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39 NO. OF ITEMS BACKLOGGED (EOP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S U P P L Y									
	TOTAL	OTHERS	AAAJ	AA8J	AA0J	AA6J	AC2B	AC2E	AC2FJ
40 TOT DOLLAR INVEST.(100)(EOP)	150.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
41 FILL RATE PERCENT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
42 NUMBER OF BACKORDER-DAYS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43 NUMBER OF UNITS DEMANDED	17.00	0.00	1.00	7.00	0.00	6.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
44 PCT OFF-THE-SHELF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
45 PCT EXPEDITED REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46 PCT PREEMPTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47 PCT DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48 NUMBER OF CANCELIZATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49 NO. ITEMS ON BACKORDER (EOP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50 MOST TROUBLESOME SUPPLY ITEMS	0.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	0.00
E Q U I P M E N T									
	TOTAL	06L	MF4	TOM	TUG				
52 TOT DOLLAR INVEST.(100)(EOP)	432.00	180.00	140.00	200.00	200.00	0.00			
53 EQUIPMENT HOURS AVAIL. (100)	211.40	120.60	100.80	140.00	140.00	0.00			
54 EQUIPMENT HOURS AVAIL. (100)	211.40	120.60	100.80	140.00	140.00	0.00			
55 PCT USED - UNSCHED MAINT	0.21	3.44	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00			
56 PCT USED - SCHED MAINT	5.28	62.95	64.30	1.23	0.00	0.00			
57 PCT UNUSED	94.51	33.61	33.72	98.77	99.96	0.00			
58 NUMBER OF BACKORDER-DAYS	54.36	25.51	26.43	0.00	1.00	0.00			
59 NUMBER OF UNITS DEMANDED	3.45	3639.00	8068.00	12918.00	23000.00	0.00			
60 PCT AVAILABLE	90.21	82.61	82.14	100.00	100.00	0.00			
61 PCT PRD. BY EXPEDITE	4.12	7.53	6.77	0.00	0.00	0.00			
62 PCT PRD. BY PREEMPTION	0.80	0.73	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00			
63 PCT DEMANDS NOT SATIS.	4.87	8.13	8.91	0.00	0.00	0.00			
64 EQUIP. HOURS BACKLOG(100)(EOP)	0.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
65 MOST TROUBLESOME EQUIP. ITEMS	0.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	0.00			

Figure 25. (Continued)

APPENDIX A: TRNAGE DISCUSSION AND LISTING

TRNAGE is a modification of TRN9T07 (AFHRL-TR-74-97(III)) which extracts SE data only from the ABD64-A tapes. It also pulls off specific equipment classes as restrained by card input. Equipment class codes AA-AZ have dummy equipment class codes assigned based on their NIIN's.

```

1  PROGRAM TRANSOF(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE=INPUT,TAPE=OUTPUT,TAPE,TAPE) TRNAGE 2
   DIMENSION A(200),B(50) TRNAGE 3
   INTEGER ACPT, OUTPUT,RECORD,EOF,PARITY,TYPE,REJECTS,A,B TRNAGE 4
   REJECTS=0 TRNAGE 5
   READ (5,1) TYPE TRNAGE 6
   FORMAT(R2) TRNAGE 7
   MTYPE=0 TRNAGE 8
   OUTPUT=0 TRNAGE 9
   RECORD=0 TRNAGE 10
   PARITY=0 TRNAGE 11
   EOF=0 TRNAGE 12
   K1=1 TRNAGE 13
   2  BUFFER IN (B,0) (A(1),A(200)) TRNAGE 14
      RECORD=RECORD+1 TRNAGE 15
      IF (UNIT(0)) 3,4,5 TRNAGE 16
      4  EOF=EOF+1 TRNAGE 17
      WRITE (6,6) EOF,RECORD TRNAGE 18
      FORMAT (I20END OF FILE,I10,I2M IN RECORD,I10) TRNAGE 19
      IF (EOF=2) 2,41,40 TRNAGE 20
      6  BUFFER IN (B,0) (A(1),A(200)) TRNAGE 21
      IF (UNIT(0)) 42,40,40 TRNAGE 22
      42  LEN=LENGTH(0) TRNAGE 23
      IF (LEN=0) GO TO 50 TRNAGE 24
      17  DECODE (B,49,A(1)) IFENDAP,NUMDATA TRNAGE 25
      FORMAT (I49,R1,T46,R7) TRNAGE 26
      49  PRINT 40,IFENDAP,NUMDATA,RECORD TRNAGE 27
      FORMAT (END OF TAPE INDICATOR WAS *,R1,*, NUMBER OF RECORDS IN D TRNAGE 28
      DATA FILE GIVEN AS *,R7,*, RECORD COUNT = *,I10) TRNAGE 29
      IF (IFENDAP=EQ-IR0) GO TO 2 TRNAGE 30
      30  IF (IFENDAP=NE-IR1) GO TO 40 TRNAGE 31
      CALL REMARK(55HOPERATOR, PLEASE PUT UP THE NEXT OF THE MULTI-REELS TRNAGE 32
      1  FOR LF TAPE0.) TRNAGE 33
      BEHIND 0 TRNAGE 34
      PAUSE 55727 TRNAGE 35
      EOF=0 TRNAGE 36
      RECORD=0 TRNAGE 37
      GO TO 2 TRNAGE 38
      C 16 WORDS PER LINE OF AIRCRAFT DATA INPUT TRNAGE 39
      C ONLY 13 WORDS KEPT FOR OUTPUT TRNAGE 40
      C 39 LINES * 13 WORDS = 507 WORDS PER OUTPUT RECORD TRNAGE 41
      40  LAST=507 TRNAGE 42
      K2=MOD(MTYPE*13,507) TRNAGE 43
      IF (K2=EQ-0) GO TO 21 TRNAGE 44
      LAST=K2 TRNAGE 45
      OUTPUT=OUTPUT+1 TRNAGE 46
      BUFFER OUT (7,1) (B(1),B(K2)) TRNAGE 47
      IF (UNIT(7)) 21,30,30 TRNAGE 48
      21  WRITE (6,19) OUTPUT,MTYPE,TYPE TRNAGE 49
      19  FORMAT (18HOTHER ARE,I7,20H OUTPUT RECORDS CONTAINING,I10,14H TRNAGE 50
      1  LINES OF ,I10,16H AIRCRAFT DATA) TRNAGE 51
      WRITE (6,22) LAST TRNAGE 52
      22  FORMAT (25HTHE LAST RECORD CONTAINS,I5,8H WORDS) TRNAGE 53
      24  WRITE (6,23) REJECTS,MTYPE,TYPE,OUTPUT,RECORD,PARITY,EOF TRNAGE 54
      23  FORMAT (8HREJECTS,I10,8M MTYPE,I10,7H TYPE,3HR2, 9H OUTPUT, TRNAGE 55
      110,9M RECORD,I10,9M PARITY,I10,6M EOF,I10) TRNAGE 56
      95  110,9M RECORD,I10,9M PARITY,I10,6M EOF,I10) TRNAGE 57
      30  ENDFILE 7 TRNAGE 58
      STOP TRNAGE 59

```

```

5  PARITY=PARITY+1
6  WRITE (6,7) PARITY,RECORD
7  FORMAT (13#PARITY,ERR=,110,12# IN RECORD,110)
8  IF (PARITY.LE.15) GO TO 2
9  GO TO 24
10  LEN=LENGTH(8)
11  IF (RECORD=1) 8,16,8
12  C WRITES OUT HEADER RECORD AND DROPS IT
13  WRITE (6,9) RECORD,LEN,(A(1),I=1,LEN)
14  FORMAT (7#RECORD,110,9# LENGTH,110/(11X,13A10))
15  GO TO 2
16  IF (LEN.EQ.160) GO TO 13
17  WRITE (6,16) RECORD,LEN
18  FORMAT (7#RECORD,110,9# LENGTH,110)
19  WRITE (6,23) REJECTS,NTYPE,TYPE,OUTPUT,RECORD,PARITY,EOF
20  IF (LEN.EQ.8) GO TO 17
21  IF (MOD(LEN,16).NE.8) GO TO 50
22  LEN=LEN/16
23  J=-15
24  DO 10 I=1,LEN
25  K=K1
26  J=J+16
27  I2=K
28  I3=J
29  C ONLY WANT TO KEEP THE FIRST 130 CHARACTERS OUT OF THE 160 CHARACTER I
30  C ATTACH,CC6600,CC6600,IO=X65321,NR=1.
31  C LIBRARY,CC6600.
32  CALL STRING(130,A(I), 1,8(K),1)
33  C THE FOLLOWING 5 CARDS REPLAC
34  C CALL STRING. USE STRING FOR
35  C DEBLOCKING RECORDS WHEN NEED
36  DO 99 I1=1,13
37  8(12)=A(I13)
38  I3=I+1
39  I2=I2+1
40  99 CONTINUE
41  I4=K+1
42  DECODE (18,53,8(12)) LPRC
43  FORMAT(13#R1,5#)
44  IF (LPRC.NE.100) GO TO 52
45  M14=11
46  DECODE (10,51,8(M)) LFORM,ACFT
47  FORMAT(2X,R1,R2,5X)
48  IF (ACFT.EQ.1) GO TO 52
49  IF (LFORM.EQ.1R1)-O.(LFORM.EQ.1R3)) GO TO 25
50  IF (LFORM.EQ.1R4)-O.(LFORM.EQ.1R5)-O.(LFORM.EQ.1R7)) GO TO 25
51  C REJECTED RECORDS
52  REJECTS=REJECTS+1
53  IF (REJECTS.GT.100) GO TO 10
54  K2=K+12
55  WRITE(6,12) (8(J),J1=K,K2)
56  FORMAT (140,13A10)
57  GO TO 10
58  C GOOD RECORDS
59  NTYPE=NTYPE+1
60  K1=K+13
61  IF (MOD(NTYPE,39).NE.0) GO TO 10
62  OUTPUT=OUTPUT+1
63  C BUFFER OUT (7,1) (8(1),8(507))
64  IF (UNIT(7)) 32,30,30
65  K1=1
66  CONTINUE
67  GO TO 2
68  C ENDFILE 7
69  STOP 7777
70  END

```



```

PROGRAM AGEPRC(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE27,TAPE8,TAPE20,TAPE21=INPUT)
  INTEGER I(507),FOPCLS1(25),FOPCLS2(25)
  DATA FOPCLS1,FOPCLS2/25*0,25*0/
  DO 5 I=1,25
    READ (11,1) FOPCLS1(I),FOPCLS2(I)
    FORMAT(2I1)
  5 CONTINUE
  IF (FOPCLS1(1)) 9,2
  2 PRINT 3,I,FOPCLS1(I),FOPCLS2(I)
  3 FORMAT(10M,12,6X,20I)
  4 CONTINUE
  9 NUMC7P21=1
  30 BUFFER IN (27,1) (911),B(5071)
  10 IF (JUNIT(27)) 10,50,50
  11=1
  20 TO 20
  25 II=11,13
  26 IF (II-CT-577) GO TO 30
  28 DECODE (130,10391,9111) JCN,LWC,LPRF,LTATL,LT,LWUC,LATC,LDISC,MAL
  1,MAL,STOT,AL,DA,LSTOP,LGRF,ITM,ITM2,IFIN,METI,ITEM,MTM,LOTCLAS,
  21000,LSUF1,LSUF2
  10991 FORMAT(27,95,714,91,94,751,91,753,45,291,63,12
  1,94,13,94,91,787,410,41,91,96,7117,91,14,91)
  C LSUF1=9 THROUGH E
  IF (LSUF1-53) 60,95,99
  C LSUF1=A GETS UNIQUE E.P. CLASS CODE ASSIGNED LSUF1 AND LSUF2 BASED ON
  60 IF (LSUF1-19) 25,65,95
  C LSUF1=Y
  91 IF (LSUF1-319) 25,95
  C CHECK FOR ACCEPTABLE EQUIPMENT CLASS CODES
  95 DO 93 I=1,NUMCOP
    IF (LSUF1-FOPCLS1(I)) 25,94,99
  96 IF (LSUF2-FOPCLS2(I)) 25,40,99
  99 CONTINUE
  10 TO 25
  C CHECK FOR ACCEPTABLE FIINS FOR EQUIPMENT CLASS CODES OF AA-AZ.
  65 REMIND 20
  66 2517 (20,67) MFIN,MSUF1,MSUF2
  67 FORMAT(21,221)
  70 IF (COP(20)) 25,70
  75 IF (IFIN-MFIN) 25,75,66
  LSUF1=MSUF1
  LSUF2=MSUF2
  40 WRITE (8,10992) JCN,LWC,LPRF,LTATL,LT,LWUC,LATC,LDISC,MAL,MA,
  1,STRT,LDAY,LSTOP,LCREM,ITEM,ITM2,IFIN,METI,ITEM,MTM,LOTCLAS,
  21000,LSUF1,LSUF2
  10992 FORMAT(27,95,91,94,91,45,291,93,12,94,13,94,91,410,41,93,96,91,
  114,431)
  GO TO 25
  50 CONTINUE
  END

```

APPENDIX B: GETAGE DISCUSSION AND LISTING

GETAGE is a version of GETDATA (AFHRL-TR-74-97(III)) for SE equipment. It uses a formatted READ on one record at a time rather than a buffer in of 39 records. It treats only one type of equipment class code data at a time; i.e., when a new code is encountered, it treats that like an end-of-file. Records which are dropped are printed out and labelled as "unacceptable record." Work Unit Codes (WUC) with the left-most character of a letter or of zero are kept. The AGE SERVICE file replaces the aircraft SCHEDULED file, NTTYPE=3. It is split off from the other files by having a zero as the left-most character in the WUC. Since it has no action taken codes, a maintenance type code (variable name LT) of A is assigned a 1, D=2, P=3, and S=4. On=equipment (NTTYPE=1) and off-equipment (NTTYPE=0-6) files must have maintenance type codes of P, B, or S to be acceptable. In GETDATA for on-equipment data, the how malfunctioned code of 799 is only kept when it is accompanied by an action taken code of X. In GETAGE all 799 codes are kept. GETDATA for on-equipment data drops how malfunctioned codes of 800 and 805 for action taken codes of P and R. GETAGE keeps P's and R's with 800's and 805's. MA>5 have records printed out for user to check but are not dropped. NO ENGINE, NTTYPE=4 is split out for SE equipment.


```

119 37MEOTCLAS,1X,5WIDRCD,1X,4MSUP)
    PRINT 100
300  FORMAT(1X,3H---,1X,3H---,2X,4H---,1X,4H---,2X,2H---
      1-2X,4H---,2X,4H---,1X,5H---,1X,3H---,2X,2H---,1X
      2-4H---,2X,4H---,1X,5H---,1X,5H---,1X,3H---,2X
      3-7H---,1X,5H---,1X,4H---)
120  ICONT=0
      I=10HUNACFOTAR
      J=10HLE RECORD
      PRINT 45,JCN,LHC,LPRC,LTAIL,LT,LWUC,LATC,LOISC,MAL
125  1,MALSTRT,LNAV,LSLTOP,LCREW,MMH,LOTCLAS,LCORCD,LSUF,I,J
      FORMAT(1X,R7,2X,R5,3X,R1,3X,R4,3X,R1,2X,R5,3X,R1
      1-4X,R1,3X,R7,2X,R5,3X,R4,3X,R1,2X,R5,3X,R1,3X,R4,4X,R1,
      2-4X,R1,4X,R2,2X,2A10)
      ICONT=ICNT+1
      GO TO 10000
130  GO TO 10000
135  10400 IF (IWRCD.EQ.1R3) GO TO 10500
      C FOR AIRCRAFT NON MALFUNCTION CODE OF 799 IS ONLY KEPT WHEN THE ACTION
      C CODE IS X. FOR AGE, ALL 799S ARE KEPT.
      C ON EQUIPMENT COMPUTATION
      NTYPE = 1
      IF ((MAL.EQ.1R003).O.(MAL.EQ.3R004)) GO TO 10380
      GO 10400 I=1,12
      IF (LATC.EQ.ATCS(1)) GO TO 10550
140  10500 CONTINUE
      GO TO 10380
145  10550 IF (I.GT.3) GO TO 10000
      IF ((LNE.1).A.(LNE.2)) GO TO 10570
      C GETDATA FOR AIRCRAFT DROPS NON MALFUNCTION CODES OF 800 AND 805 FOR A
      C TAKEN CODES OF P AND R AT THIS POINT.
      C ACTION TAKEN CODES OF QS (INSTALLS) ARE DROPPED AND THE ELAPSED TIME
      C PS (MOVES) ARE DOUBLED IN COMBINE.
      SCOUNT=4
150  10570 IF (MA.GT.1) MA=1
      IF (LOISC.EQ.1) 10582,10581,10586
      C WHEN DISC CODE OF F IN 3.
      C WHEN DISC CODE OF C IN 1.
      10581 MTRXDIS(3)=MTRXDIS(3)+MA
      GO TO 10000
155  10582 IF (LOISC.EQ.1) 10590,10583,10584
      10583 MTRXDIS(1)=MTRXDIS(1)+MA
      GO TO 10000
      10584 IF (LOISC.EQ.4) 10590,10585
      C WHEN DISC CODE OF D IN 2.
      10585 MTRXDIS(2)=MTRXDIS(2)+MA
      GO TO 10000
160  10586 IF (LOISC.EQ.15) 10590,10587
      C WHEN DISC CODE OF M IN 4.
      10587 MTRXDIS(4)=MTRXDIS(4)+MA
      GO TO 10000
165  C OTHER WHEN DISC CODES IN 5.
      10590 MTRXDIS(5)=MTRXDIS(5)+MA
      GO TO 10000
      C OFF EQUIPMENT COMPUTATION
      10600 NTYPE=2
170  IF (IADJUST.EQ.6) NTYPE=6
      IF (LATC.GT.1R9.OR.LATC.LT.1R1.AND.LATC.NE.1R0) GO TO 10610
      GETAGE 116
      GETAGE 117
      GETAGE 118
      GETAGE 119
      GETAGE 120
      GETAGE 121
      GETAGE 122
      GETAGE 123
      GETAGE 124
      GETAGE 125
      GETAGE 126
      GETAGE 127
      GETAGE 128
      GETAGE 129
      GETAGE 130
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      GETAGE 155
      GETAGE 156
      GETAGE 157
      GETAGE 158
      GETAGE 159
      GETAGE 160
      GETAGE 161
      GETAGE 162
      GETAGE 163
      GETAGE 164
      GETAGE 165
      GETAGE 166
      GETAGE 167
      GETAGE 168
      GETAGE 169
      GETAGE 170
      GETAGE 171
      GETAGE 172

```

```

C      NRTS ITEM
I=18
GO TO 10600
175 10610 DD 10620 I=4,17
      IF (LTC.FQ.ATCS(I)) GO TO 10650
10620 CONTINUE
      GO TO 10380
180 10650 IF (I.NF.5) GO TO 10800
      IF (MAL.FQ.1R799).O.(MAL.EQ.3R604).O.(MAL.EQ.2R803)) GO TO 10800
      GO TO 10380
C      SERVICE NTYPE=3 CMFCKS
19700 NTYPE=3
      I=0
185 C THE VARIABLE I POINTS TO THE CODE ASSIGNED IN THE ATCC VECTOR.
      IF (LT.FQ.1R4) I=6
      IF (LT.FQ.1R0) I=5
      IF (LT.FQ.1R9) I=3
      IF (LT.FQ.1R5) I=2
      IF (LT.FQ.1R1) I=1
190 10800 IF (I.FQ.0) GO TO 10380
      IF (LCREM.FQ.1R0) GO TO 10380
      IF (MAL.7.5) GO TO 10810
      IF (ICAT.NF.59) GO TO 10805
      PRINT 100
      PRINT 210
      PRINT 100
      ICNT=0
195 10805 PRINT 45,JCM,LWC,LDPRE,LTAIL,LT,LWUC,LATC,LDISC,MAL
      1,MAL,LSTRT,LDAY,LSTOP,LCREW,MHM,LOTCLAS,IORCO,LSUF
      ICNT=ICNT+1
200 10810 IF (LMUCLVL.EQ.5).OR.(I.EQ.10)) GO TO 10825
      LMUC=(LMUC.A.3L:11).O.7R00
      GO TO 10825
205 10815 LMUC=(LMUC.A.4L:11).O.6R20
      10825 CONTINUE
      C CHECK FOR DUPLICATE RECORDS
      IF (IMDLY.NF.LDAY) GO TO 10950
      IF (IMHUF.NF.LSUF).O.(IMTAIL.NF.LTAIL)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHRE.NF.LPRE).O.(IMHIL.NF.LT)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHUC.NF.LWUC).O.(IMATC.NF.LATC)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHISC.NF.LDISC).O.(IMMAL.NF.MAL)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHMH.NF.MHM).O.(IMHC.NF.LWC)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHJCN.NF.JCN).O.(IMSTOP.NF.LSTOP)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMCREW.NF.LCREW).O.(IMMA.NF.MA)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMHSTR.NF.LSTR).O.(IMIORCO.NF.IORCO)) GO TO 10850
      IF (IMOTCLS.NF.LOTCLAS) GO TO 10850
      GO TO 10800
220 10850 WRITE (L1,10932) JCM,LTAIL,NTYPE,LWUC,ATCC(I),LMC,LSTOAY,LSTRT,
      1,LCREW,MH,MH,LDAY,LSTOP,SCOUT
      IMTAIL=LTAIL
      IMPRE=LPRF
      IMLT=LT
      IMHUF=LSUF
      IMSTOP=LSTOP
      IMHUC=LWUC
      IMATC=LATC
      IMHISC=LDISC

```


PROGRAM GETAGE

```

230      INHAL=HAL
      GETAGE 230
231      INHMA=MA
      GETAGE 231
232      INHMH=MH
      GETAGE 232
233      INHCL=CL
      GETAGE 233
234      INHAY=AY
      GETAGE 234
235      INSTR=STR
      GETAGE 235
236      INCR=CR
      GETAGE 236
237      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 237
238      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 238
239      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 239
240      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 240
241      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 241
242      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 242
243      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 243
244      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 244
245      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 245
246      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 246
247      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 247
248      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 248
249      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 249
250      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 250
251      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 251
252      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 252
253      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 253
254      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 254
255      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 255
256      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 256
257      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 257
258      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 258
259      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 259
260      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 260
261      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 261
262      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 262
263      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 263
264      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 264
265      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 265
266      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 266
267      INTC=CT
      GETAGE 267

```

APPENDIX C: AGEBINE DISCUSSION AND LISTING

The change in COMBINE (AFHRL-TR-74-97(III)) for SE was in the interpretation of the header card. The input for the ratio of ELAPSED TIME/MA is listed for on-equipment, off-equipment, and then for *service* type maintenance.


```

60      INFO(1,HACT,IMC)=0
        WCS(IMC,HACT)=0
        GO TO 12154
12151 CONTINUE
C ROUNDS UP FRACTIONAL HANNING
T = FLOAT(MAN)/FLOAT(ELAP)
J = T
        IF (T-FLOAT(J) .NE. 0) J = J+1
        CONTINUE
        INFO(1,HACT,IMC)=J
        INFO(2,HACT,IMC)=MAN
        INFO(3,HACT,IMC)=FLAP
        INFO(4,HACT,IMC)=SUM2
        INFO(5,HACT,IMC)=HSCOUNT
12154 IF (KXK.NE.182) GO TO 12210
        ICHECK=0
        DO 12175 K=1,4
          IF (INFO(1,4,K).LE.0) GO TO 12180
          IF (INFO(4,4,K).GT.0) GO TO 12175
          DO 12160 I=1,4
            IF (INFO(1,3,I).LE.0) GO TO 12170
            IF (WCS(I,3).EQ.WCS(K,4)) GO TO 12170
            GO TO 12170
          CONTINUE
          LLL=3
12165 PRINT 12165,MUC,KXK,WCS(K,4),INFO(J,4,K),J=1,47,LLL
12165 FORMAT(' WARNING: TOO MANY WORKS CENTERS IN TEAM! MUC = ',R5.0,
1       ' TYPE = ',R1.0, AFSC = ',R5.0, CREW SIZE = ',I1/' MMH'S = ',I5,
2       ' ELAPS TIME (1/10 HRS) = ',I5,' MA'S = ',I4,' ACT = ',I1)
          INFO(1,4,K)=0
          WCS(K,4)=0
          GO TO 12175
12170 IF (INFO(1,4,K).GT.INFO(1,3,I)) INFO(1,3,I)=INFO(1,4,K)
          INFO(2,3,I)=INFO(2,3,I)+INFO(2,4,K)
          INFO(3,3,I)=INFO(3,3,I)+INFO(3,4,K)
          INFO(1,4,K)=0
          WCS(I,3)=WCS(K,4)
          WCS(K,4)=0
          IF (ICHECK.EQ.1) GO TO 12175
          IX1=1
12171 IF (CONTACT(IX1).EQ.3).O.(CONTACT(IX1).EQ.0)) GO TO 12172
          IX1=IX1+1
          IF (IX1.LE.6) GO TO 12171
          STOP 7777
12172 CONTACT(IX1)=3
          ICHECK=1
12175 CONTINUE
12180 DO 12200 I=1,4
          IF (INFO(1,3,I).LE.0) GO TO 12210
          INFO(4,3,I)=1
          LLL=4
12185 DO 12190 K=1,4
          IF (WCS(I,3).EQ.WCS(K,LLL)) GO TO 12195
12190 CONTINUE
          IF (LLL.EQ.6) GO TO 12200
          LLL=6
12195 IF (INFO(1,LLL,K).LT.INFO(1,3,I)) INFO(1,LLL,K)=INFO(1,3,I)

```

```

115 INFO(2,LLL,K)=INFO(2,LLL,K)+INFO(2,3,I)
   INFO(3,LLL,K)=INFO(3,LLL,K)+INFO(3,3,I)
   IF (INFO(4,LLL,K)-LE-8) INFO(4,LLL,K)=1
   INFO(1,1,I)=WCS(1,3)=0
12200 CONTINUE
12218 I=I+1
12220 I=I+1
   IF (I-LE-8) GO TO 12460
   IF (K-KC-EO-182) GO TO 12250
12225 IF (WCS(2,I)-LE-8) GO TO 12300
12235 INFO(1,I)=INDEX(2)=INDEX(3)=INDEX(4)=1R
   MAXELAP=0
   ISUMCRW=0
   J=0
   DO 12237 K=1,4
12236 IF (INFO(1,I,K)-LE-8) GO TO 12237
   IF (MAXELAP-LT-INFO(3,I,K)) MAXELAP=INFO(3,I,K)
   INFO(4,I,K)=0
   J=J+1
   INDEX(J)=K
   ISUMCRW=ISUMCRW+INFO(1,I,K)
12237 CONTINUE
12238 FLAG=F
   K=1
12239 IF (WCS(INDEX(K),I)-LE-WCS(INDEX(K+1,I))) GO TO 12240
   J=INDEX(K)
   INDEX(K)=INDEX(K+1)
   INDEX(K+1)=J
   FLAG=F
   K=K+1
12240 K=K+1
   IF (K-GT-3) GO TO 12241
   IF (INDEX(K+1)-NE-1R) GO TO 12239
12241 IF (FLAG) GO TO 12238
   INDEX(I)=WCS(INDEX(I),I)
   DO 12247 K=2,4
12245 IF (INDEX(K)-EQ-1R) GO TO 12240
   IF (1245 J=1,NAFSC
   DO 1246 J=1,NAFSC(J)) GO TO 12246
   IF (WCS(INDEX(K),I)-EQ-IAFSC(J)) GO TO 12246
   CONTINUE
   INDEX(K)=1R
   GO TO 12247
12246 INDEX(K)=J
12247 CONTINUE
12248 J=0
   K=1
   WRITE (LL,12249) INDEX(1),INDEX(2),INDEX(3),INDEX(4),MMUC
1,KKK,I,ISUMCRW,J,MAXELAP,K,J
12249 FORMAT(I5,I1,I5,I1,I12,I15,I4,I2)
   GO TO 12450
12250 IF ((I-NE-3).A.(I-NE-4).A.(I-NE-6)) GO TO 12225
   J=0
   DO 12275 LLL=1,4
12275 IF (INFO(1,I,LLL)-GT-0) J=J+1
   IF (J-1) 12450,12300,12235
12300 DO 12447 K=1,4
   IF (INFO(1,I,K)-LE-8) GO TO 12440
   IF (INFO(4,I,K)-LT-0) INFO(4,I,K)=0

```

```

174 IF (INFO(4,I,K).EQ.0) GO TO 12425
    IF (KKK.NE.1R1) GO TO 12401
    IF (INFO(1,I,K)/INFO(4,I,K).LE.LIMONEQ) GO TO 12425
    PRINT 13100, LIMONEQ, WCS(K,I), MWUC, KKK, I, (INFO(J,I,K), J=1,5)
    GO TO 12440
12401 IF (KKK.NE.1R2) GO TO 12402
    IF (INFO(1,I,K)/INFO(4,I,K).LE.LIMONEQ) GO TO 12425
    PRINT 13300, LIMONEQ, WCS(K,I), MWUC, KKK, I, (INFO(J,I,K), J=1,5)
    GO TO 12440
12402 IF (KKK.NE.1R3) GO TO 12404
    IF (INFO(1,I,K)/INFO(4,I,K).LE.LIMSERV) GO TO 12425
    PRINT 13100, LIMSERV, WCS(K,I), MWUC, KKK, I, (INFO(J,I,K), J=1,5)
    GO TO 12440
12404 PRINT 13400, WCS(K,I), MWUC, KKK, I, (INFO(J,I,K), J=1,5)
    GO TO 12440
12425 IF (IIX.EQ.3R 1.A.(INFO(4,I,K).LE.0)) GO TO 12440
    IF (INFO(4,I,K).LE.99) GO TO 11113
    WRITE(6,11112) INFO(5,I,K)
11112 FORMAT(1X, ' INFO(5,I,K) EXCEEDS 99. SCOUT =', I0)
11113 CONTINUE
    IF (INFO(5,I,K).GT.0) ISUMMS=ISUMMS+1
    WRITE (6,12991) IX, WCS(K,I), MWUC, KKK, I, (INFO(J,I,K), J=1,5)
12991
12440 CONTINUE
12450 CONTINUE
    IXI=IXI+1
    IF (IXI.LE.6) GO TO 12220
12460 DO 12475 KKK=1,6
12475 CONTACT(KKK)=0
    DO 12495 K=1,4
    DO 12485 I=1,6
    WCS(K,I)=0
    NO 12485 J=1,5
12485 INFO(J,I,K)=0
12500 MWUC = WUC
    IMC=0
    GO TO 12750
12550 IF (IACT.EQ.MACT) .A. (MC.EQ.WCS(IMC,MACT)) GO TO 12800
    IACT=0
    IF (ACT.NE.MACT) IACT=1
    KKK=SHIFT(MWUC,-30)-A.1R1
    IF (MACT.NE.9) .O. (KKK.EQ.1R2) GO TO 12575
    FLAP=ELAP+2
    MAN=MAN+2
12575 IF (ELAP.GT.0) GO TO 12625
    PRINT 12600, WCS(IMC,MACT), MAN, MACT, MWUC, SUN2
    WCS(IMC,MACT)=0
    IMC=IMC-1
12600 FORMAT(' WARNING: ELAPS TIME NOT > 0 FOR MC = ', I0,
    1. ACT = ', I1, ' WUC = ', R6, ' AND MA = ', I2)
    GO TO 12700
C. ROUNDS UP FRACTIONAL MANNING
12625 T= FLOATH(MAN)/FLOATH(ELAP)
    J=T
    IF (T-FLOATH(J).NE.0) J=J+1
    INFO(1,MACT,IMC)=J

```


APPENDIX D: REPAGE DISCUSSION AND LISTING

REPORT (AFHRL-TR-97(III)) was altered to allow the SE SERVICE file to split out 4 instead of 3 action types (based on the LT in GETAGE).

56


```

ICOUNTS=ICOUNTS+ICOUNTS
ICOUNTS=9
SCOUNTS=NRIS=CHECKAVI=NRIS=0
GO TO 17079
17068 IF (TYPE=MF,TYPE1) GO TO 17070
IF (MCD=FM,MCD1) GO TO 17070
17070 IF (MCD=FM) GO TO 17070
K2=8
K1=SHIFT(MTYPE,K1).OR.MCD1
IF (MCD=FM,NE,2) GO TO 17071
NI = 7
NJ = 6
GO TO 17072
17071 IF (MCD=FM,3) GO TO 17073
NI=4
NJ = 5
GO TO 17072
17073 NI=4
NJ=4
17072 DO 17080 I = 1,NI
K2=MPCN(I)
NO 17080 J = 1,NJ
IF (MCD(J,I).EQ.0) A.(MCD(J,I).EQ.0) GO TO 17080
IF (MCD(J,I).EQ.999) GO TO 17075
MNUC=MNUC+1
INFO1(MNUC)=K1
INFO3(MNUC)=K2
K2=8
INFO4(MNUC)=I
INFO5(MNUC)=J
INFO6(MNUC)=MCD(J,I)
INFO7(MNUC)=MCD(J,I)
INFO8(MNUC)=MNUC
GO TO 17089
17075 PRINT 17999,K1,K2,MCD(J,I),MNUC,MNUC
17080 CONTINUE
CALL CLEANUP
IF (MCD=LE,0).OR.(MCD=GT,5) MTYPE=5
GO TO (17090,17100,17110,17120),MTYPE
17090 WRITE (L1,17991) MNUC,MNUC,MNUC
17091 MNUC=MNUC+1
GO TO 17120
17100 WRITE (L1,17992) MNUC,MNUC,MNUC,MNUC
17101 MNUC=MNUC+1
GO TO 17120
17110 WRITE (L1,17993) MNUC,MNUC,MNUC,MNUC
17111 MNUC=MNUC+1
GO TO 17120
17120 IF (MCD=FM) GO TO 17210
CALL SORT(INFO1,INFO5,MNUC)
MNUC=MNUC+1
INFO1(MNUC)=9999999999
INFO5(MNUC)=MNUC
DO 17130 I=1,77
27011=0
17130 27011=0
MNUC=IR
MNUC=INFO1(MNUC)+1
IF (MNUC=LC,1000) GO TO 17131

```


APPENDIX E: THREAGE DISCUSSION AND LISTING

THRELVL (AFHRL-TR-74-97(III)) was modified to allow the SERVICE file to have 4 action type breakouts instead of 3.

APPENDIX F: PRINTAGE DISCUSSIONS AND LISTING

PRINTOUT modifications include QPA set to 1, the header card for each maintenance type file has an equipment class code and up to as many as 14 FIIN codes inputs available when needed for printout purposes only. The SERVICE file only prints out line by line summaries of data by WUC, AFSC, crew size, overtime, MAs per maintenance type, MMH and MMH/100. Further summaries and tables which are given for ON-EQUIPMENT are suppressed. (Also, no longer in overlap format because of the computer system changes.) PRINTAGE is repeated for all of the equipment class codes which were processed through the SE data bank program series in one run.


```

10075 CALL OFFEND
GO TO 10001
PRAGE 59
60 10100 IF (MUC-EQ-5R9999) GO TO 10050
PRAGE 60
IF ((MUSK(LVLWUC).A.MUC).NE.BLK(LVLWUC)) GO TO 10025
PRAGE 61
IF ((FILE.EQ.2) CALL FNDMPA
PRAGE 62
CALL FNDAPSC
PRAGE 63
IF ((IRI.A.MUC).EQ.1R ) GO TO 10110
PRAGE 64
ICOMPAR=5
PRAGE 65
GO TO 10150
PRAGE 66
10110 IF ((77000.A.MUC).EQ.55000) GO TO 10125
PRAGE 67
ICOMPAR=4
PRAGE 68
GO TO 10150
PRAGE 69
70 10125 ICOMPAR=3
PRAGE 70
10150 IF ((FILE.EQ.2) GO TO 10175
PRAGE 71
CALL ONEOP
PRAGE 72
GO TO 10025
PRAGE 73
10175 CALL OFFEND
PRAGE 74
GO TO 10025
PRAGE 75
75 FND
PRAGE 76
PRAGE 77

```


ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

SYMBOL	DEFINITION
ABD64A	Magnetic computer tapes with recorded maintenance activity.
AGE	Aerospace Ground Equipment
BASIC AGE	Part II of MDCAGE program
BASIC RUN	Part II of MDC program
EQ/CL	Equipment Class Code
LCOM	Logistics Composite Model
MDBF	Mean Dispatches Between Failures
MDC	Maintenance Data Collection
MDCAGE	Maintenance Data Collection Program for SE
MDS	Mission Design Series
MMH	Maintenance Man-Hours
MMM	Maintenance Manpower Models
NIIN	National Item Identification Number
PE	Phase Inspection
PHASE I	An MMM pre-processor model
PRINTAGE	Part III of MDCAGE program
PRINTOUT	Part III of MDC program
SE	Support Equipment
TRNAGE	Part I of MDCAGE program
TRN9T07	Part I of MDC program
UE	Unit Equipment